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ZHIVKOV RECEIVES WPC'S ROMESH CHANDRA FOR TALKS

AU211812 Sofia BTA in English 1726 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 21 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council.

The guest told about the work of the World Peace Council and about the preparations for its forthcoming session which will be held in Sofia.

It was emphasised that in the International Year of Peace this will be a fresh manifestation of the determination of all soberminded people to live in a world without weapons and wars.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed Bulgaria's support for the efforts of the World Peace Council, of the millions of peace champions in the planet towards joint actions in the struggle for the elimination of the nuclear threat. He expressed the conviction that the session will contribute to the cohesion of the world's peaceloving forces, to the further strengthening of the unity of actions and solidarity among them and to the undertaking of concrete measures towards the maintenance of peace and safe-guarding man's supreme wealth life.

The meeting was attended by Mr Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, president of the National Peace Committee.

POLITBURO ISSUES DECISION ON 13TH BCP CONGRESS

AU181652 Sofia BTA in English 1614 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 18 (BTA) -- "The documents approved by the 13th Congress of the BCP and especially the opening and the closing speeches of Todor Zhivkov are of programme importance. They represent a significant contribution to the theory and practice of socialist construction in Bulgaria," says a resolution of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP published here.

The resolution emphasises that the fulfilment of the tasks set by the congress necessitates "uncompromising exigence, purposeful and efficient work."

"The urgent problems of our development will continue to be discussed openly, broad publicity will be given to party and government decisions, to the creative undertakings of the working people, weaknesses and shortcomings will be sharply criticised and efforts will be made for their eradication," says the resolution of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

It announces that the Politburo of the CC of the BCP has highly commended the document entitled "for a qualitatively new economic growth" worked out under the guidance of Mr Todor Zhivkov, which expounds the basic provisions ensuing from the decision of the 13th congress in the economic sphere. The Politburo of the CC of the BCP approved this document as a guide for action of all working people in implementing the economic strategy. This approach should also be applied in solving the problems in the social sphere, in ideology, in foreign policy and in party work.

GORBACHEV SPEECH TO SED CONGRESS REVIEWED

LD201619 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] Our foreign political commentary returns to the speech delivered in Berlin yesterday by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

Both sections of the speech, both its internal-political and foreign political parts, were equally interesting and important. From Comrade Gorbachev's words it clearly emerged that the marked acceleration of the development on which Soviet society as well as other socialist countries has focused is not a mere desire but the result of a sober assessment of the possibilities of socialism to provide the optimal answers to all issues of the time. Today, after the 27th congress, Soviet society has a totally clear vision of what is needed to be done and how, in the present historical period of a radical turning point. And the figures Mikhail Gorbachev stated enabled all to realize once again how grandiose are the parameters of this accleration, justifying one to make a judgment that the 27th congress became a notable milestone in the life of the Soviet Union.

In today's extremely aggravated international situation public attention has naturally focused, above all, on the foreign-political section of Mikhail Gorbachev's speech. The formulation: sliding toward a nuclear catastrophe, used by the highest Soviet representative, describes very precisely to what consequences the belligerent, irresponsible confrontation policy pursued by the United States leading the world. The more so, therefore, the world appreciates the prudent, patient, and wise approach of the Soviet Union to the realities of the time, which confirms its profound sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind. The American sabotage of the moratorium on nuclear tests, Washington's reluctance to bring about effective disarmament, escalated provocations against Nicaragua, and the criminal bombing of Libyan cities -- this is a logical succession of the expression of the self-same militaristic and aggressive policy which threatens international stability. And the highest Soviet party representative urges one to reflect by saying one can visualize what would remain from the human race and its civilization if the Soviet Union behaved on the world arena like the United States.

The attitudes of the Soviet Union, and the form and content of Gorbachev's speech which confirms this fully, is quite the opposite. The extremely tense situation in the Soviet view, only increases, the urgency of a dialogue, the need for talks and for seeking ways to lessen tension, strengthen security, and bring about disarmament and understanding. He has not stopped at words alone. Apart from confirming the previous proposals made by the Soviet Union concerning mainly the liquidation of nuclear and chemical weapons as well the elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe, Mikhail Gorbachev conveyed a new Soviet proposal to hold talks on a marked reduction of all kinds of ground forces and conventional arms in Europe, including tactical aircraft and theater nuclear weapons. The reduction of conventional forces would affect the territory of the whole of Europe, from the Atlantic Ocean up to the Urals, and would be controlled both by national means and international inspection of the spot.

This is another important Soviet initiative. Thus the Soviet Union has not answered the provocations of U.S. militarism by threats but by a call to responsibility and and reason. The world public cannot but draw clearly unequivocal conclusions from this, conclusions which lead to the recognition that this is a policy dictated by a concern about the survival of mankind, about the survival of civilization, which, as Gorbachev said, is perhaps the only one in the enormous space of our galaxy.

BILL TO GIVE REAGAN 'FREE HAND' IN TERRORISM

LD200427 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Vladimir Solecky report from New York]

[Text] It appears obvious that the Reagan government is firmly set to carry out its confrontational policy, as it is documented by further actions of its representatives. They do not even trouble themselves now to at least present the evidence for their claims about the alleged Libyan contribution to the acts of terrorism, which served as a pretext for the brutal air strike against Libya. On the contrary, this action is shamelessly presented to the American public as a successful military exercise carried out on real targets.

Robert Simms, the Pentagon spokesman, characterized the U.S. invasion as an almost faultless professional operation, which according to him has no analogy in U.S. military records. The Pentagon has even attempted to advertise its military technology by publishing film shots showing the attack on the Libyan targets, which were filmed from on board the attacking aircraft by special cameras for nigh photography. The Republican Party leadership has attempted to use the present war spirit, when a considerable part of the American public -- which has been molded by many months of an anti-Libyan campaign -- is basically in agreement with White House actions, to present to both houses of the U.S. Congress a draft of a bill to give President Reagan an absolutely free hand in carrying out terror in cases when it is allegedly necessary to respond quickly by murderous force to the threat of acts of terrorism. By adopting this law, the effect of the 1973 law on military authority, which obliges the U.S. president to inform the respective committees of the Congress in advance about the U.S. Armed Forces actions, which could lead to hostility, would be considerably curbed.

CHNOUPEK, USSR AMBASSADOR DISCUSS COOPERATION

AU171347 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 86 p 2

[CTK Report]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Viktor Lomakin, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR, at the Cernin Palace in Prague yesterday [15 April]. In a cordial and friendly talk they discussed some issues of mutual cooperation and topical problems of the current international development.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH USSR

Maslyukov Meets Gerle

LD180838 Prague CTK in English 1806 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 16 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak and Soviet delegations appreciated the development of economic relations between the two countries during their working session on Czechoslovak-Soviet economic cooperation here today.

The delegations are led by Deputy Premiers Ladislav Gerle and Yuriy Maslyukov respectively.

They discussed extension of cooperation and focused especially on engineering and electrical engineering, pointing out mainly the importance of cooperation in computer technology and electronics.

Talks With Husak

LD180900 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received at the Prague Castle today Yuriy Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

During their cordial and friendly conversation, they examined the present state and possibilities of the further development of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in engineering and the electronics industry. They both appreciated highly the results so far and noted that the Program of the Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union for the Period Up to the Year 2000, signed during the meeting of the highest representatives of the two countries in 1985 in Moscow, creates conditions for a more effective utilization of production means and creative potentials of both countries and contributes significantly to the acceleration of their socioeconomic development. In this connection the importance of implementation of the Comprehensive Programme of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Up to the Year 2000 was stressed.

Meets With Haman

LD180855 Prague CTK in English 1832 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 17 (CTK) -- Soviet Deputy Premier Yuriy Maslyukov met here today with alternate member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Secretary of its Central Committee Josef Haman.

They discussed concrete possibilities of the further expansion of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, particularly concerning specialization and cooperation in the sphere of electronics and computers.

Talks End; Document Signed

LD200432 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Czechoslovak-Soviet talks on questions of the further intensification of mutual cooperation in engineering production in the coming period ended in Prague today. At the close of the talks, the heads of both delegations, Ladislav Gerle, federal vice premier, and Yuriy Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, signed a document summing up its results. It says that the talks concentrated on the examination of ideas which aim to broaden cooperation, in particular in engineering. Both delegations paid a special attention to the possibilities of expanding cooperation in computer technology, electrical engineering, and electronics.

Maslyukov Departs

LD200435 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Yuriy Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who was in Czechoslovakia on a working visit, has returned to the Soviet Union today. He was seen off at the Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Ladislav Gerle, federal deputy premier, and other officials.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PZPR'S ZBIGNIEW MESSNER

Meets With Husak

LD170929 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received at Prague Castle today Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish PR Council of Ministers.

In the course of comradely conversation, both statesmen informed each other about the building of socialism in their countries and exchanged view on topical questions of the international situation. They agreed with satisfaction that the traditionally friendly Czechoslovak-Polish relations are developing successfully in all spheres in harmony with conclusions adopted at the meeting of the top representatives of both countries 2 years ago in Prague. They spoke in favor, at the same time, of the all-round deepening of cooperation and stressed the importance of its strengthening on a long-term basis.

During the exchanges of view on the complex international situation, the two representatives expressed their serious concern about the gross and repeated violation of basic norms of the international law, as shown again by the latest U.S. attacks against the civilian population of Libya which cannot be justified by anything.

They stressed the importance and supported the USSR Peace Program outlined at the 27th CPSU Congress for the total and all-round liquidation of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century.

Gustav Husak and Zbigniew Messner stressed the determination of Czechoslovakia and Poland to continue, in a close cohesion with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, the struggle for to remove the nuclear threat, halt the arms race and prevent its spread to outer space, and return to the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation.

Also present at the reception was Lubomir Strougal, federal premier.

Comments on Party Plans

LD170945 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Zbigniew Messner, Polish Premier, met Czechoslovak and foreign journalists in Prague this morning. He recalled the year-long mutual cooperation between both countries and stressed that after the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia is the second largest trade partner of Poland. On this occasion, we asked him the following question: Comrade Premier, what conditions have to be created to ensure that the challenging plans are realized for the next 5 year period and up to 2000, plans which are the subject of a discussion before the 10th PZPR Congress and which are contained in the main documents of the 17th CPCZ Congress?

[Begin Messner recording in Polish fading into translation] I must say that the documents adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress as well as the pre-congress debate, which is currently in progress in our country, and then the subsequent implementation of the programs, depends both on the external and internal conditions. External conditions mean in the first place peace -- peace which will ensure cooperation -- partnership without discrimination. These are the basic conditions for future development. Within the CEMA framework, the prime issue will be to improve the quality of the development of economic, scientific, and cultural contacts. And here we proceed from the peace initiatives of the socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, and in particular the personal contribution by Comrade Gorbachev, to the resolution of this vital problem. What was done to Libya today on the part of the United States has certainly not helped.

And naturally, there are also internal conditions. Of prime importance I regard the stabilization of the economic system in our country. We have before us challenging and exacting plans, which are based on the quality of production and effectiveness of enterprises, on the responsible attitude of all working people in all areas, people who have a full stake in the fulfillment of these tasks.

This calls above all for a change in thinking, which cannot however be ensured by an administrative way. Provided optimal material and working conditions are well prepared, people can and indeed must produce work of quality and will then also be motivated materially.

Concludes Visit

LD170011 Warsaw PAP in English 0220 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Prague, April 15: Tuesday was the last day of the official visit of friendship which member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Poland's Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbignew Messner paid to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia CC Presidium, Chairman of Czechoslovakia's Government Lubomir Strougal.

Today, Zbigniew Messner was received by general secretary of the CPC CC, Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak. The Polish premier passed on fraternal greetings and best wishes for the Czechoslovak leader from first secretary of the PUWP CC, Poland's President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski. Gustav Husak requested that equally warm greetings be relayed to the Polish leader. In a cordial, friendly talk the current state of the development of Polish-Czechoslovak relations was assessed.

The Polish guest also met in private with Lubomir Strougal. Both premiers discussed the most important bilateral matters and the possibilities for intensifying and detailing the forms of cooperation between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Talks were also held between Deputy Premiers Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Jaromir Obzina, minister of metallurgy and machine industry; Janusz Maciejewicz and First Deputy Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Franciszek Kubiczek and their Czechoslovak counterparts, Eduard Saul and Vitiezslav Vinklarek.

Polish-Czechoslovak plenary talks ended in the afternoon. A joint communique on the course and results of the Prague talks was adopted.

Before departing for Warsaw the Polish premier met with Polish and Czechoslovak journalists and foreign journalists accredited in Prague at a press conference. Zbigniew Messner expressed deep satisfaction at the course of the perfectly prepared, as he stressed, talks.

We want Czechoslovakia to be our second partner in economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

Our current situation, characterized by achieving economic stability, lets us hope that we will be able to lift our mutual relations to an even higher level, put our cooperation into still more real terms and upgrade mutual requirements, stated Zbigniew Messner.

Asked what the Polish Government thought about the second already attack on Libya carried out by the United States, the premier answered that Poland's stand was formulated in an official communique.

The United States deplores the alleged terrorism which is not proven through facts and it itself attacks the cities of a country with which they are not at war..., he said.

Accepting the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union would carry great significance for the whole world, for Poland and Czechoslovakia, stated the premier.

In the afternoon, Zbigniew Messner, was cordially bid farewell by Lubomir Strougal and Czechoslovak officials who accompanied him, departed from Prague.

Communique Issued

AU181052 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 86 pp 1,2

["Joint Czechoslovak-Polish Communique," issued at the close of the official friendly visit paid by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, to the CSSR on 14-15 April]

[Text] Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR on 14-15 April 1986, at the invitation of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal. Zbigniew Messner was received by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, to whom he conveyed the comradely greetings and best wishes of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the PPR. Gustav Husak reciprocated by conveying comradely greetings and best wishes to Wojciech Jaruzelski. A cordial and friendly talk appraised the level achieved in the development of Czechoslovak-Polish relations. An exchange of views on topical international political issues also took place.

Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; at the National Memorial on Zizkov Hill he honored the memory of Klement Gottwals and of the Soviet Heroes with flower bouquets; and he laid a wreath at the memorial of the members of the 2d Polish Army in Prague-Dablice.

Zbigniew Messner visited the Avia national enterprise in Prague, where he met the party-economic aktiv of the enterprise.

During their talks, Lubomir Strougal and Zbigniew Messner briefed each other on the successes that are being achieved in socialist construction in the two countries; on the fulfillment of conclusions adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress; and on the preparation of the 10th PZPR Congress. They assessed the complex of Czechoslovak-Polish relations and the tasks connected with their development; and they discussed the main issues of the current international situation.

They stressed the basic significance of the meeting of top party and state representatives of the CSSR and the PPR, Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski, for the intensification of traditional friendly relations and for the further all-round development of mutual cooperation of the two fraternal countries and their nations. They stated with satisfaction that Czechoslovak-Polish relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are developing successfully in all spheres, and that the achieved results are a good foundation for formulating a broad long-term program of further all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The realization of these plans, contained in the specific programs of mutual cooperation, corresponds to the vital interests of the people of both countries and serves to enhance their contribution to the political-defense union of the Warsaw Pact, as well as to the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member-states.

The heads of the two governments, L. Strougal and Z. Messner, devoted special attention to issues of further developing economic relations and R&D cooperation between the two countries.

They positively appraised the present state and prospects of the development of economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Poland. They stressed that the realization of conclusions adopted at the summit meeting has contributed toward increasing the dynamics and considerably expanding the scope of the traditionally good economic and trade cooperation, and has established a lasting foundation for its further mutually advantageous development.

The work connected with the coordination of plans for the years 1986-90 has been successfully completed and a long-term trade agreement was concluded. During the 5-year period, mutual goods deliveries will be 40 percent higher than the turnover in the years 1981-85. The protocol for the year 1986 envisages that mutual goods exchange will reach a volume of approximately r2.5 billion.

The two heads of government underscored the extraordinary significance which the Long-term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the PPR up to the Year 2000 -- which is being prepared and which will be signed on the highest level -- will have for overall long-term cooperation.

They emphasized the importance of cooperation in the sphere of the processing industry, particularly in engineering, and in this connection they pointed out the great significance of specialization and cooperation in production. They drew attention to the need for and possibilities of the further development of long-term and planned production contacts based on this foundation. The validity of the existing agreements on cooperation and specialization will be prolonged. The conclusion of further agreements is expected in the immediate future.

Cooperation in key industrial branches is being prepared, among others in the electrotechnical industry, in computer technology, and concerning transportation facilities, tractors, and chemistry.

In the immediate future an intergovernmental agreement is expected to be signed on cooperation in the sphere of electronics. An agreement is also being prepared on cooperation in the sphere of complex automation and the robotization of production processes.

Draft agreements are also being elaborated for cooperation in the extraction and delivery of sulfur, and the production of graphite electrodes in the PPR and their delivery to the CSSR.

A program of R&D cooperation has been signed between the CSSR and the PPR for the years 1986-90. Within the framework of the agreed program, there will be work on the joint solving of R&D problems in spheres that are decisive for the viewpoint of further economic development, such as in the power industry, particularly the nuclear power industry, as well as the rationalization of the use of fuels and energy, biotechnology, computerization, automation, the robotization of production processes, and environmental protection. In selected spheres this cooperation will be realized in a full development cycle. An exchange of information on the results of scientific and research work is envisaged.

The need to introduce new forms of organization into the sphere of R&D cooperation was stressed; such forms include the setting up of joint research teams, laboratories, blueprint offices, and other workplaces, as well as the expansion of the scope of direct cooperation between associations, industrial enterprises, plants, and scientific research workplaces in the two countries.

It was recommended that a start be made by realizing the tasks following from the joint study on the long-term concept of the development of border areas in the CSSR and the PPR, particularly in the sphere of environmental protection and protection of the water economy.

They agreed on signing, as soon as possible, the intergovernmental agreement on building the by-pass road and a new road border crossing point at Cesky Tesin-Cieszyn.

The heads of government stated that the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and R&D Cooperation is playing an active role in the mutual relations between the two fraternal countries. The measures adopted for further developing all-round economic cooperation will be the object of this committee's enterprising activity, as will the coordination of national economy plans between the CSSR and the PPR.

The immutability of the orientation of the CSSR and the PPR toward consistently deepening the international socialist division of labor was affirmed. Both sides stated concurrently that the economic cooperation of the CEMA member-countries fully corresponds to the interests of both Czechoslovakia and Poland. They underscored the significance of the 41st extraordinary CEMA session in Moscow last December. The adoption of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress in the CEMA Member-Countries for the Period up to the Year 2000 is regarded by both sides as an effective and significant step toward deepening the economic cooperation of the CEMA member-countries.

Lubomir Strougal and Zbigniew Messner stressed the high standards that are also being achieved in other spheres of Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation. They drew attention to the significance of intensifying all activity which serves to improve even more the mutual exchange and use of the experience acquired in socialist construction and the successes of science and culture, and also to expand the contacts between the people of the two countries, particularly their youth. They stated that, in consolidating the international ties of the traditionally friendly nations of Czechoslovakia and Poland, a significant role is played by the summer exchanges of children and youth, organized on a broad scale, as well as by the friendship contacts between regions, cities, and plants, and by tourist and sports exchanges. They consider it expedient to sign as soon as possible the prepared agreement on tourism between the CSSR and the PPR.

When discussing the current international situation, the two representatives of governments noted that it remains complex and dangerous. The blame for this lies with the escalating confrontational policy of imperialism, above all American imperialism, which has not abandoned its hegemonist ambitions and attempts to achieve military-strategic superiority over the Warsaw Pact, and keeps on escalating a feverish arms buildup in all spheres. The endeavor of the militarist forces to escalate a nuclear arms buildup and transfer it into outer space is a cause for particular concern. Czechoslovakia and Poland consider the prevention of the militarization of outer space and the halting of the arms buildup on earth to be vital imperatives of the present.

The premiers voiced unanimous support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, comprehensively expressed in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, of 15 January this year, and further developed by the 27th CPSU Congress. The conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress are also a mighty source of inspiration for the congresses of other fraternal parties.

They highly valued the proposal to set up a comprehensive system of international security, as well as the other Soviet peace initiatives that point the way to the policy of international detente and, as a final consequence, to averting the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. They underscored the historical significance of the peace program of the Soviet Union, the purpose of which is to rid the world of nuclear, chemical, and other weapons of mass destruction, and to establish lasting peaceful cooperation among nations and states with different social systems. They stressed the determination of their two states, in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, comprehensively to push through the realization of their peace program.

The premiers of the CSSR and the PPR Governments noted that the Warsaw Pact plays a decisive role in defending the successes of socialism and in the endeavor to maintain peace in Europe and throughout the world. In this connection, they stressed the necessity to strengthen further the unity and cohesion of the political-defensive union of the fraternal socialist states.

They highly valued the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapons tests. They emphatically favored an immediate halt to these tests by the other nuclear powers, above all by the United States, as an important measure for improving the international atmosphere and as a significant step toward scrapping nuclear weapons. They favored the fastest possible elaboration of the Agreement on a General and Total Ban of Nuclear Weapons' Tests. In this connection, they voiced grave concern over the rejection of the Soviet proposal by the U.S. Government, and the continuation of nuclear explosions in the United States, the latest one on 10 April, regardless of the repeated appeals by the Soviet Union, many other states, and the broad public.

The two sides consider it important that nuclear powers which have not yet done so pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The CSSR and the PPR favor a quantitative as well as a qualitative freezing of all nuclear weapons, including their carriers.

They consider it very important to strengthen further the regimen of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. In this connection, they attach great importance to the preservation of the existing and the establishment of new nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world. As European states, they appreciate in particular the initiatives aimed at establishing nuclear-free zones in the north of Europe, in the Balkans, and a nuclear-weapon-free corridor along the line dividing the states of NATO and the Warsaw Pact in central Europe.

The two states attach great importance to the achievement of genuine progress at the USSR-U.S. talks in Geneva. They support the constructive course of the USSR at these talks. They condemn the continuing deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in some West European countries.

Czechoslovakia and Poland sharply condemn the dangerous activity of revanchist forces, especially in the FRG, whose purpose is to call into doubt the results of the postwar order in Europe. The two sides declare that borders in Europe are inviolable, and the existing territorial and political realities are a necessary condition for maintaining peace and security in Europe and in the world.

The premiers assessed issues connected with the consolidation of peace, security, and deepening cooperation within the framework of a Europe-wide process. They favored its continuation and development, and the intensification of the work of the Stockholm Conference. They expressed interest in its first stage being concluded with the adoption of an extensive final document, which would be submitted to the Vienna meeting of representatives of the signatory states of the CSCE Final Act. This meeting should contribute to improving the political atmosphere on the continent, to a return to the policy of international detente, to reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe, and to developing cooperation among European states.

The two sides are of the opinion that it is necessary to speed up the deliberations on concluding an international agreement on banning chemical weapons and destroying the existing stockpiles of these weapons. They are convinced that the establishment of chemical-weapon-free zones would significantly contribute to a general and total ban on chemical weapons. In this connection, they expressed appreciation for the initiative of the socialist states, aimed at establishing these zones in central Europe and in the Balkans.

They consider the reduction of the arms race and disarmament in the sphere of conventional weapons to be very important. In this connection they stressed the topicality and the significance of the new constructive draft agreement submitted by the socialist states at the talks on the reduction of armed forces and equipment in central Europe in Vienna on 20 February this year. Czechoslovakia and Poland are in favor of the intensification of these talks with the objective of achieving mutually acceptable agreements as soon as possible.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in the struggle for social and national liberation, strengthening of political and economic independence, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

They vehemently condemned the continuation of the U.S. aggressive armed actions against the territorial integrity and the civilian population of befriended Libya. At the same time, they also opposed all acts of state terrorism and threats of force against other independent and sovereign states, a matter which the two sides regard as a gross infringement of international law and the UN Charter, and consequently as a serious threat to world peace.

They stressed the growing importance and positive contribution of the Nonaligned Movement to the struggle for international peace and security, to averting the danger of war, above all nuclear war, and to resolving international conflict problems through peaceful means.

The two states value the important role played by the UN in the solution of topical international problems and the development of international cooperation. They will continue to strive for increasing the effectiveness of the UN's activity in the interest of the consolidation of peace and international cooperation in accordance with the principles contained in the UN Charter.

ADDITIONAL DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR SED CONGRESS

LD181429 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin 17 Apr (ADN) -- The following arrived in Berlin on Thursday [17 April] at the invitation of the SED Central Committee to attend the 11th SED Congress:

The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party delegation headed by Men Saman, Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Committee Organization Commission, and including Voeuk Pheng, head of the party's External Relations Department, and Phy Thach, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the GDR; the delegation from the Ghanaian Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC), headed by PNDC member Kojo Tsikata, and including Kofi Djin, PNDC secretary for foreign trade; Jeremie Bonnelame, member of the Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Central Committee and state secretary at the Ministry for Education and Information.

11TH SED CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS OUTLINED

Gorbachev, Others Speak

LD181637 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0954 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- Siegfried Lorenz described the report given by Erich Honecker as an action program which makes the highest demands on the work of the party. Through it, the SED, in close militant alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, is continuing its course to secure peace and for the benefit of the people. The citizens of the Karl-Marx Stadt Bezirk, Siegfried Lorenz stressed, were in this spirit giving their "yes" to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. Full of certainty about the future, the bezirk would do justice to its responsibility as a center of the GDR economy. An annual production of M66 billion, more than doubles the value of production of 1970.

To stormy applause and cheers from the delegates, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev stepped to the rostrum as the first foreign guest. He offered cordial greetings to the delegates, all communists, and citizens of the GDR in the name of the CPSU Central Committee.

Mikhail Gorbachev's address is being relayed directly by GDR television and radio. The delegates and guests of the 11th SED Congress expressed their thanks in stormy applause and cheers for the greetings address by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense, expressed the approval of the delegates of the party organizations of the national People's Army and the GDR border troops for the Central Committee report. Army staff, border troops, and civilian staff approve the SED's policy, which is aimed at the welfare of the people and the preservation of peace. They are proud of having contributed through their deeds to the strengthening of the Republic, a pillar of socialism and peace in Europe. With our soldier's honor and our life, together with our comrades-in-arms of the other defense and security organs, and side by side with our socialist brothers-in-arms, we vouch for the fact that our working people will fulfill the mangificant and challenging tasks set by this party congress in peace and security, Heinz Kessler assured.

At the start of the afternoon session, which opened at 1600 (1400 GMT), the chairman, Werner Jarowinsky, announced that 17,796 greetings messages and pledges had so far been sent to the 11th congress by collectives from all social spheres of the Republic. The continuation of the policy set out by Erich Honecker, which is aimed at the welfare of the people and the preservation of peace, meets with complete support.

Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee conveyed very cordial militant greetings. He wished the 11th SED Congress a successful outcome on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and of its first secretary, Wojciech Jaruzelski, and all communists and working people of the Polish People's Republic. Relations between the SED and the PZPR, which are marked by close, fraternal cooperation in all spheres, form a stable basis for fruitful cooperation between the two states and peoples. They are an important element of the unity of the socialist community of states and their defense alliance. The speaker strongly supported the new peace initiatives set out by Mikhail Gorbachev.

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee greeted the delegates on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, its general secreatry, Gustav Husak, and the communists and all working people of the friendly neighboring country. He praised the successes and the bold aims which had been so clearly summarized in the report presented by Erich Honecker. They bear witness to the great work of the SED and the mighty efforts of the people of the GDR, whose international prestige and esteem have further increased in the past 5 years, he said.

2d Day Concludes

LD181757 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1630 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The 2d day of consultations of the 11th SED Congress in the Palast der Republic ended a short while ago, and the Free German Youth -- FDJ -- rally began.

3d Day of Work

LD191106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0805 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (ADN) -- The 11th SED Congress continued its work today at the Palace of the Republic. This morning's agenda includes discussing the report of the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission to the party's highest forum.

Egon Krenz, who is chairing the session, called on Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, to speak first. Aurich stated that with its clear direction and historical optimism, the 11th SED Congress is in the truest sense of the word also a congress for young people. The new social and political proposals submitted by Erich Honecker were met everywhere with the active support of young people, especially among young families. The delegates heartily applauded the assurance that the party of the working class would also in the future be able to fully rely at all times and in every situation on the FDJ and its Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer said in his speech that the GDR would do its utmost to ensure that the new initiative seized by Mikhail Gorbachev becomes reality.

Marita Koch, student and athlete at the Empor sports club, Rostock, conveyed very warm greetings from athletes.

Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and director general of the Institute of Social Sciences in the Central Committee, said that the report of the SED Central Committee and the speeches in the discussion conveyed a business-like and constructive picture of the development and future outlook of the GDR. The economic growth and rising living standards in the GDR arouse interest and recognition in Hungary and in the whole progressive camp. It also wins the respect of the other side. Gyorgy Aczel referred to the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress, which are aimed at raising demands in production and in the service sector, in protecting health and the environment, and at a full life for people.

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee said the 11th SED Congress is like the party congress of the other fraternal parties, a platform for peace.

Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and vice chairman of the Council of State, described the report presented by Erich Honecker as a very important document of theoretical and practical value, which thoroughly summarized the sustained and all-round achievements and experiences in building and perfecting an advanced socialist society in the GDR. Extremely ambitious tasks have been set to initiate the implementation of a promising future. The speaker expressed his thanks for the great help and support that the fraternal people of the GDR have rendered and continue to give his people in the spirit of socialist internationalism.

The communists and cooperative farmers of the Bentzin crop producing farm in Demmin Kreis have honorably kept the promise they made to Erich Honecker, said farm chairman Werner Ruge.

Werner Eberlein, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk Executive, said the congress is carrying out important work in order to enable the older and younger generations to live in peace, social security and with a secure future.

Prof Manfred Wekwerth, president of the GDR Academy of Arts spoke of the responsibility of artists and cultural workers for works marked by partisanship, close affinity with the people, and a high content of socialist ideas.

On behalf of the 6,000 communists and all working people of the domestic appliance combine in Karl-Marx-Stadt, Dr Reiner Krannich, director general of the combine, expressed full support for the report by the Central Committee.

Siegfried Uhlig, first secretary of the Eisenhuettenstadt SED Kreis Executive, said that in every part of Eisenhuettenstadt Kreis, citizens see that the policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy pays off for every individual and every family.

The congress then received the report of the credentials commission. It was delivered by commission chairman Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. It states that 2,683 delegates were elected to the 11th SED Congress, 2,571 delegates with voting privileges and 112 in an advisory capacity. There are 1,202 guests taking part in the discussions of the congress, including the representatives of the parties and mass organizations allied with the SED in the National Front of the GDR. Of the delegates to the highest forum of the party, 1,748 are workers and 185 are cooperative farmers. There are 717 delegates who are members of the intelligentsia.

It is stressed in the commission's report that communists who have placed themselves at the top of their collectives with political steadfastness, knowledge, skill, and revolutionary passion and have made an important personal contribution to the successful implementation of the resolutions of the 10th congress, have received a mandate to the 11th SED Congress. Their activity and their close relationship of trust with the working people are a decisive pledge for the further victorious forward march of socialism on German soil. The report of the Credentials Commission was confirmed unanimously.

Prof Siegfried Schiller, deputy director of the Manfred Von Ardenne Institute, said that for him success in the international markets is the decisive criterion for evaluating the standard of his performance.

A job that is suited to one's qualifications after completion of one's studies is assured to everybody. A young person in capitalism can only dream of this, stated Sabine Simon, a student at Leipzig University.

The chairman of the session, Guenter Mittag, stated that so far 29 delegates have spoken on the report of the Central Committee to the congress and on the report of the Central Auditing Commission. He proposed that the discussion on both reports be concluded, and this was approved unanimously by the delegates. Guenter Mittag then read the draft of a resolution on the SED Central Committee's report to the 11th SED Congress, which was vigorously applauded by the delegates. The delegates unanimously adopted the resolution, in which the report delivered by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee, is confirmed.

The political line and the practical activity of the Central Committee in fulfilling the resolutions of the 10th congress and in implementing the SED program are approved fully and completely, and the strategy and tactics for the internal and foreign policy of the GDR are confirmed. The resolution states that the conclusions and goals of the report are the yardstick for the united and creative action of all SED Party organizations and the communists in the organs of the socialist state power and in the mass organizations.

The report of the Central Auditing Commission was then confirmed unanimously.

The congress then broke for its midday interval.

Under the leadership of Werner Krolikowski, the party congress continued its work at 1600. On the point on the agenda "Draft Directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy in the years 1986-90" he gave the floor to Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

The remarks of Willi Stoph on the draft directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy in the years 1986-90 were received by the delegates of the party congress with vigorous applause.

The next speaker on the directive was Gerhard Mueller, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk Executive of the SED.

At the start of the evening session, the chairman, Harry Tisch, gave the floor to electrician Wolfgang Steinicke from the parent factory of the combine Werke Hennigsdorf locomotive works.

After this speech, additional heads of foreign delegations addressed greetings to the party congress.

Erich Honecker's report said Gheorge Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP and first deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, presented a picture of the outstanding achievements of an industrious and talented people in shaping a developed socialist society.

The development of the SED and the growth potential of the GDR are contributing a great deal to the strengthening of socialism and to the preservation of peace in Europe and the world. This is stressed in a message of congratulations from the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party; the message was passed on by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK. In the message, the Korean Workers Party Central Committee expresses thanks for the firm solidarity of the GDR with the Korean people.

Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, reminded the congress of Ernst Thaelmann's stay in Paris and his incessant struggle for peace against fascism and war. Today the GDR is bringing to fruition this valuable tradition with its active and respected role in the struggle for peace and disarmament, with the policy of dialogue in the interest of detente. The ideal of communists is a world without weapons or war. The broad universal movement for peace, disarmament, and development is a characteristic feature of this period. As Georges Marchais and Erich Honecker have affirmed, the cooperation between France and the GDR is important for both countries, for both peoples, for peace and security in Europe.

The party congress is to continue its work on Sunday morning.

4th Day of Work

LD210306 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0806 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- In Berlin on Sunday morning, the 11th SED Party Congress continued its proceedings with the discussion of the draft directive for the 5-year plan on the development of the GDR economy in the years 1986-90. The chairman, Guenther Kleiber, first gave the floor to Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction, on the 4th day of the congress.

Wolfgang Junker said that the Central Committee report gave a clear and fundamental orientation for the building problems to be solved in the new 5-year plan period. As he said, in spite of the severe winter, in the first quarter of 1986 building workers gained a day's net production over the plan, including over 3,000 apartments more than planned. Up until the 11th SED Party Congress, in the combines and factories of the construction sector, more than 30 new primary products and modern building technologies were developed and put into production. The minister stressed that the full implementation of comprehensive intensification in the construction sector called for qualitatively new measures.

Little Nicaragua is contributing to the preservation of peace with its struggle, said Henry Ruiz, member of the Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), in his moving greetings address.

Otto Arndt, minister of transport, reported to the delegates and guests that transport workers, with 110,000 communists at their head, fulfilled the tasks set by the 10th party congress, overfulfilled them in important areas, and made a measurable contribution to raising the national income.

With an annual growth of up to 5 percent in the economy's production volume, the specific transport costs were nevertheless reduced by over 20 percent. Today, the energy and cost-efficient transport routes -- railways and inland navigation -- ac-account for some four-fifths of all goods transport in the GDR, he went on.

Then Erich Mueckenberger took over congress chairmanship and gave the floor to director of the Muenchberg Research Center for Soil Fertility under the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Professor Peter Kundler.

Next Director General Gert Wohllebe of the chemical equipment construction combine Leipzig/Grimma told the congress about the new competition targets and said that the shop stewards have resolved to raise labor productivity by 2.5 percent in 1986 and to save 270,000 hours of project planning time through the use of the most modern computer methods.

Creative writing is based on the knowledge that literature in the GDR belongs to the whole people and hence is a part of socialism, Hermann Kant, president of the GDR Writers' Union, said in his speech, which was greeted with tumultuous applause. The GDR is known everywhere as a country of voracious readers, and it must remain so, if only because of the influential power this gives to socialism. The responsibility of the writers is expressed in their participation in the highly political debates of the present, in the class struggle, and the struggle for peace. Literature for peace, art for peace: these are slogans that are far from being empty phrases. Rather, they are the watchwords of a socialist culture that knows its origins and responsi-bilities, Hermann Kant said.

At this point, Erich Mueckenberger said that the influx of greetings messages and undertakings to the 11th SED Party Congress were still coming in from all areas of social life, from party and labor collectives, from schools and residential areas. The 38,520 messages received so far reflected the close, trusting links between the party and the people and the great response in all sections of the population to the 11th party congress. From the podium of the 11th party congress, we express our gratitude to all the workers for their deeds and new undertakings for the further strengthening of the Republic, he said. Communist greetings were sent to comrades and friends abroad who had written to the congress.

Then the party congress adjourned for the midday break.

The party congress continued its work at 1600. Alfred Neumann is chairing the session. He gave the floor to Manfred Beier, general director of the Karl-Marx-Stadt VEB knit-wear combine.

Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of the chemical industry, said that the chemical worker was to a great extent turning into a highly qualified process controller and monitor in complete and comprehensive production units. Good preconditions exist in the combines to purposefully continue the processing of available raw materials which started after the 10th congress. The methods of lignite processing developed in the GDR are now being stepped up to such an extent that by 1990 they will yield chemical raw materials and fuels equivalent to 11 million metric tons of oil. The combines will agree about further concrete tasks on important key technologies with efficient lead institutions in the Soviet Union by contract.

Alfred Neumann, who was chairing the session, announced that by 1715 on the 4th day of discussions, 49 delegates had spoken on the report of the SED Central Committee de-livered by Erich Honecker to the 11th SED Congress, on the Central Auditing Commission report, and the speech by Willi Stoph on the draft directive of the 5-year plan for developing the GDR economy during 1986-90.

There were another 63 requests to speak. The Presidium proposed to the congress that the discussion should now close and delegates that were unable to speak should convey their remarks to the congress secretariat in written form. The congress chairman ascertained that the congress was in agreement with this proposal.

Following the discussion, the delegates unanimously passed the speech by Willi Stoph on the draft directives of the 5-year plan by holding up their credentials cards. With tumultuous applause, they approved the long-term directions contained in the document for the development of the GDR economy in the spirit of the main task.

The congress then heard the reports of other commissions. The report of the drafting commission was presented by its chairman, Hermann Axen. He said that in line with the GDR foreign policy, presented in the Central Committee report delivered by Erich Honecker, the drafting commission recommended the adoption of a solidarity appeal by the 11th SED Congress.

The report of the commission on the draft directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 5-year plan for developing the GDR economy in the period 1986-90 was then delivered by its chairman, Guenter Mittag. Equipped with the Central Committee report delivered by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, the draft directive was comprehensively and thoroughly discussed at the congress, said Guenter Mittag. The presentation of this important document to the delegates in March was of great value for the businesslike and creative discussion, which was marked by militant spirit and optimism. This encouraged a thorough study and created additional time for well-planned initial reflections and conclusions.

The commission was able to report to the congress delegates that the draft directive fully corresponds with the tasks contained in the Central Committee report. It concentrates on the qualitatively new steps of economic development, and many of the proposals submitted to the congress on the draft directive aim for a further significant acceleration of labor productivity, efficiency, and quality of production. Many of these proposals and ideas reflected the recognition, hardened by experience, that the GDR is in a position not merely to keep pace with the dynamics of productive forces in decisive areas, but also to utilize the potential results even more effectively than before for the strengthening of socialism and the welfare of people.

Mittag said that as in the new competition commitments the comments and proposals received by the commission also expressed fundamental agreement with the content of this document. All comments have been referred to the responsible ministers and central state organs for processing.

Following detailed examination of all the motions, the commission recommends that the 11th SED Congress adopt the directive on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy in the period 1986-90 which lies before them. On this basis, the law on the 1986-90 5-year plan could be drafted following broad public discussion.

The congress endorsed the report delivered by Guenter Mittag with stormy applause. After the delegate cards were held up, the directive on the 5-year plan was unanimously approved, which was also greeted with prolonged applause. The congress then received the report of the Motions Commission. The delegates unanimously approved the report of the Motions Commission.

At the end of the 4th day of discussions, the delegates to the 11th SED Congress welcomed a delegation from the National People's Army (NVA) and the GDR frontier troops. To the sound of the parade march No 1 of the NVA, 500 soldiers, NCO's, ensigns, and officers marched into the Great Hall of the Palace of the Republic and presented militant soldiers' greetings to the highest forum of the party of the working class.

The congress will conclude its work on Monday.

Final Day

LD210832 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0808 GMT 21 Apr 86

["Closing Day of Consultations at the 11th SED Party Congress" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- The 11th SED Congress began its consultations this morning with a closed session. Afterward, the party congress will continue its work with greetings addresses from the leaders of foreign delegations.

STOPH DELIVERS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REPORT

AU211950 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 pp 3-4

[Speech by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 11th SED Congress on 19 April in Berlin: "Directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR National Economy for 1986-90"]

[Text] Dear Comrades: The Central Committee report to the 11th SED Congress is witness to the great strength of the working class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, and all other working people to advance successfully on the path mapped out in our party program to further shape the developed socialist society in the GDR through significant historic achievements.

Allied in firm friendship with the Soviet Union and all socialist fraternal countries, our Republic, in the center of Europe, fulfills its historic mission to strengthen socialism and preserve peace.

Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of our party Central Committee, proceeding from the Marxist-Leninist analysis of social development and its successful balance sheet, has convincingly demonstrated the correctness and vitality of the policy of our party, and at the same time elaborated the policy for the work of the party and state for further shaping an advanced socialist society in the GDR. We are filled with pleasure and happiness by the fact that the political course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, which has been so well tried and tested in everyday life, has been confirmed and underlined.

As was stipulated in our party program, the main task in shaping advanced socialist society is in line with the basic economic principle of socialism. Its content is to further raise the material and cultural living standards of the people on the basis of a high rate of development of socialist production, increased efficiency, scientific-technical progress, and the growth of labor productivity.

As set out in the Central Committee report, our party's economic strategy up to the year 2000 is aimed at linking the advantages of socialism even more effectively with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution.

The key and high technologies must be applied more rigorously, and products of top international standards must be produced on a larger scale. The refinement of raw materials and other materials must be speeded up, and in keeping with this, there must be a greater reduction in production input and expenditure. The technological base of production must be modernized. All possibilities must be used in order to increase labor productivity at a faster pace.

During the preparations for the congress it became apparent how creatively the working class and all other working people were implementing our good policy under the leadership of the party. This is expressed especially impressively in the letters from combines to Comrade Erich Honecker, in which they adopt new yardsticks for implementing the party's policy in line with the example of the Zeiss workers in Jena. We can state with complete justification: The working class, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, all working people in the GDR -- whether men, women or youth -- are prepared to honorably fulfill the great tasks set by the 11th congress.

Dear comrades, a decisive basis for further successful progress is the fraternal friendship and cooperation of the GDR with the USSR and with the other socialist fraternal countries. Our party and people received with great satisfaction the results of the 27th CPSU Congress. We welcome the prospects that emerge from these for the further strengthening of the steadfast and forward-looking link between our parties, states, and people, and also for the further strengthening and flourishing of world socialism.

It is in accord with the nature of our state that we are able to implement our policy only in peace. For this reason, the comprehensive peace program to rid the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and also the most recent initiative for immediate negotiations on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, which the Soviet Union proposed to all states and to the public, meets with our unconditional and active support.

Dear Comrade Gorbachev, your evaluation of the international situation, presented here yesterday, meets with our complete approval. We also support the new USSR proposals for a significant reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces in Europe which you outlined here yesterday.

The GDR will, as it has done until now, bring all its authority and its political willingness for dialogue to bear on helping the worldwide struggle to strengthen peace to reach success. In its relations with the FRG it will also be guided by realism and goodwill. This also includes the rejection of any presumptiousness of any interference in the internal and external affairs of the GDR, and talk about so-called intra-German or all-German relations. We are interested in stabilizing the situation in Europe. We want to see relations between the two German states, independent of each other, to be shaped in such a way that they promote the peaceful, trusting coexistence, with equal rights, of the states and people of Europe.

The decision of the FRG Government to participate in the U.S. star wars plans is, however, a step having heavy consequences, a step which runs counter to these aims and can only complicate the situation. May the FRG Government be clear as to its own responsibility and contribute, not only in words but also in deeds to the strengthening of peace, to disarmament and detente, and to stability in Europe.

The GSR has proven itself to be a reliable cornerstone of peace at the dividing line between socialism and imperialism in Europe. In the future, too, we shall do everything beside the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, together with peace-loving people, and all forces of reason and realism to prevent a nuclear inferno and to preserve peace for the present and future generations.

Dear comrade delegates, the main targets and the work orientations for the further stable and dynamic development of the national economy from 1986-90 are contained in the draft directive for the 5-year plan. It is a clear program for the continuation of the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, which has already been proving itself for 1 and 1/2 decades.

The growth in the national income by 98 percent in 1985, compared with 1970, bears witness to this. Production in this period rose in industry by 125 percent, and in agriculture by 35 percent for vegetable products, and by 40 percent for animal products. The construction sector increased its performance by 1.9 times. Production input was reduced in this period from a proportion of 71.2 percent of the gross national product to 69 percent. Social labor productivity increased signficantly as the most important source of economic growth.

This dynamic development, which is highly regarded internationally, was the basis for the further raising of the material and cultural living standard of the people. This is vividly reflected in housing construction, the production of consumer goods, the increased earnings of the population, the increase in their real incomes, and the growth in retail turnover.

This policy meets with the vigorous support of all working people. The close relationship of trust between party and people is convincingly reflected in top performances.

Dear comrades, equipped with the experiences gained by realizing the economic strategy of the 10th party congress and based on the significant economic and research potential, we are taking on the tasks of the 5-year plan for the development of the national economy from 1986-90. It is directed at further dynamic economic growth and at a significant increase in productivity and efficiency. National income is due to rise by 24 to 26 percent. In the sphere of the industry ministries a growth of 49 to 51 percent is laid down for net production and labor productivity. Up to 40 percent of the planned growth of the national income is to be achieved through the lowering of production inputs. In this, science and technology are decisive factors both in the economic and social respect.

Significant innovations must be introduced. They demand a basic research that stretches far into the future and a high level of research cooperation between the combines, the institutions of the Academy of Sciences, and the universities and colleges, on the basis of economic contracts. Through top performances, everything must be oriented toward achieving a major contribution, which is effective in practice, to solve the tasks that derive from the fundamental social requirements, the economic reproduction conditions, and the need for the rapid development of the productive forces.

The key technologies must be introduced in the economy to a greater extent. This is essential for an increase in performance, product renewal, and high labor productivity. Great demand will be made on the producers and users of microelectronics. Combines are responsible for creating their own capacity in order to solve in particular product- and consumer-tailored tasks for the development and application of microelectronics.

The directive contains the task of setting up 85,000 to 90,000 [computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing] [cad/cam] work stations by 1990. Increases in productivity of up to 500 percent are to be achieved through the automated technological preparations and control of production. With the help of microelectronics, the modernization of available technology is to be simultaneously promoted.

The yardstick for the economically effective result of scientific-technological work is to bring into production new products with high-use value and the lowest manufacturing costs to a greater extent and at a faster rate. Therefore the directive requires the development and production of 15,000 to 16,000 new marketable products of high quality and good design during the 5-year-plan period. New steps of refinement are to be taken everywhere. In this we take the international top level as our standard. This is equally true for the subcontracting enterprises, whose performances often determine the standard of the final products to a considerable degree.

An energetic battle is to be waged in all enterprises for a high quality products. Everywhere, efforts toward achieving production without error must be intensified. Considerable reserves remain to be developed along this path. We expect all combines and enterprises fully to meet their responsibilities toward the population and the economy, and toward all customers at home and abroad in order to comply at all times with the requirement for spare parts in a way suitable to the range. It is one of the basic aims of refinement constantly to find new sources to reduce energy and material consumption. With an increase of production of industrial goods in the sphere of the industrial ministries for 1986 of between 22 and 24 percent, the specific consumption of economically important raw materials is to be reduced by 4 percent per year.

With the transition into the new 5-year plan period, the battle for a higher level of labor productivity, which pervades our entire economic strategy, has entered a new phase. Until 1990 the growth of production is to be achieved almost exclusively by increased labor productivity. We are heading for the accelerated introduction of the newest technology, for the automation of complete technological processes and production sections, as well as for a high level of universal rationalization in all enterprises. This includes the production and deployment of between 75,000 and 80,000 industrial robots.

The directive provides for creating and remodelling between 1.2 and 1.3 million work places. Five to six hundred million work hours should be saved annually, and the manpower thus gained should be put into other economic tasks. Existing difficult working conditions are to be eliminated for between 440,000 and 450,000 workers.

It is important to guarantee the continuity of production through high performances every day of the month through full utilization of working time and all-round application of scientific work organization. The further use of bonus payments will continue for this purpose.

The party program states we consistently proceed from man as the principle productive force, for whose welfare and benefit production must be intensified and work must be alleviated. The assimilation of the scientific-technical revolution is emerging more and more clearly, and above all brings about increasing, and in some respects far-reaching changes which affect the nature of work, the work of man, and his production functions. The chief tasks of managers in the state and economy include reacting to this promptly, preparing workers for new tasks, and shaping training and further education in line with new demands.

In order to strengthen the material-technical base of socialism it is planned to increase accumulation. The use of investment resources must proceed in such a way that intensively expanded reproduction is secured through a proportional increase in capacities. All investments must be put into operation on schedule and with the planned growth in efficiency.

The existing fixed assets must be increasingly used and modernized in the most effective way. The share of rationalization investments in the processing industry must be increased to about 80 percent. In general terms a fast rate of development must be achieved in constructing rationalization equipment in all combines. The share of equipment for investments from the in-house production of rationalization equipment must increase to 25 percent by 1990. Labor productivity must be increased more quickly than the furnishing with fixed assets per work place and worker.

Together with the working people, conditions are to be created so that the degree of utilization of equipment is raised in industry by 1990 to at least 17.5 hours per day, and in plant-intensive branches of basic industry to as much as 18 to 20 hours. All in all, it is a question of further improving the management and planning of the fixed asset economy, starting in the enterprises and combines and continuing up to the ministries and the state planning commission; of managing exactly the preparations and implementation of investments; and of ensuring the greatest benefit.

The high and ambitious goals that we set ourselves for the new part of our journey in further shaping the advanced socialist society in the scientific-technological and economic sphere will -- and of this we are certain -- inspire all working people, scientists, technical staff, engineers, technologists, inventors, and front-ranking workers, all managers in the state and economy and above all our young people, and especially the youth research teams of the FDJ, to set about work with creative force, initiative, and boldness.

Dear comrades, in accordance with the further increasing needs of our socialist society, the directive contains clear guidelines for the planned development of the economy of its branches and sectors. Here as previously, industry has to provide a decisive contribution. It is the main producer of national income. Of fundamental significance for the further stable and dynamic growth of the conomy is the comprehensive extraction and efficient utilization of our own reserves of raw materials, and the high refining of all available energy sources, raw materials, and materials. Lignite must be used even more efficiently as an energy source and, at the same time, as a raw material for further refining. For the foreseeable future, it will remain the dominant primary energy source. The increasingly complicated mining conditions and the careful provision of raw lignite for higher refining make it necessary to concentrate the scientific and technological capacities more effectively on intensifying the extraction processes and the qualitative developmental directions of application.

New and improved technologies for coal prospecting extraction and transportation are to be developed and applied.

The planned production of reliable electricity supplies and availability at all times is a decisive prerequisite for the continuous operation of production in the whole economy. The program for the stabilization, reconstruction, and intensification of the available power station capacities are to be assiduously implemented. The prompt commissioning of new capacities in the order of 2,500 megawatts must be ensured under all circumstances. By 1990, the NORD nuclear power station is to be made ready. The test run of the first 1,000-megawatt reactor unit in the Standal nuclear power station is to be prepared. Moreover, we proceed on the basis that the prerequisites for the further development of nuclear energy will be created in the period up until 1990.

The production of town gas should be increased from 7, 800 million cubic meters in 1985 to 8-8,200 million cubic meters in 1990.

The natural gas imported from the USSR on the basis of long-term agreements will be used principally to replace higher-grade refined oil products in the chemical industry.

This is economic in terms of materials and as an energy resource in high-temperature processes. The main source for covering the rising energy demand is the rational use and conversion of energy. By broad and effective use of new scientific-chemical solutions and a further reduction of specific energy input in production and by other consumers, a savings of at least 80 million tons of raw lignite must be reached. The chemical and metallurgical industries have decisive importance in providing material-technical supplies to the national economy. The technological base created in these sectors and the extensive investments envisaged for their further expansion must be used in a concentrated manner to continue high-grade processing with determination in the period 1986-90. The development of the chemical industry is concentrated on such fundamental tasks as the intensified economic use, in terms of materials, of indigenous carbochemical raw materials, the greater extraction and refinement of the available oil and natural gas resources, and the comprehensive preparation of indigenous inorganic raw materials. The production of high-value plastics and elastics, synthetic fibers, special chemicals for micro-electronics, pharmaceutical products, and agricultural chemicals is to be expanded on this basis. At the same time, the chemical industry must contribute on a greater scale to providing the home market with consumer goods of a suitable quality and to exports that are profitable in terms of foreign exchange. The accelerated development and more wide-spread use of biotechnology is acquiring more and more importance for the modernization and intensification of production. The production of fodder protein, lecithin, antibiotics, means of diagnosis and enzymes is to be increased considerably through more efficient use of available capacities and building up new ones. The metallurgical sector has the task of guaranteeing supplies to the national economy and the export of products of constantly rising quality and in a range that does justice to the rising requirements of consumers. Conditions must be created through the new and further development of metallurgical products to reduce the specific metal input of our national economy by 4.9 percent per year, including input of rolled steel in the metal-processing industry by 7.5 percent. The extraction and processing of raw materials right up to the finished product should be shaped so that, using the same amount of raw materials, a greater quantity of utility values is created and the proportion of refined products increased. The proportion of convertors and electric steel and the production of continuous casting are to be increased further and the modern continuous rolling mills are to be used to full capacity. Ladle metallurgy for the production of high-grade stells which satisfy the highest requirements, is to be introduced on a broad base. The full metallurgical cycle will be produced inlinked process stages by the construction of a hot wide strip rolling mill in collaboratin with the USSR in the iron mill combine east.

We want to expand the ranges of semifinished products and products made of copper and aluminum and their alloys. In nonferrous metallurgy, the focal points of the directives are aimed at the increased integrated use of primary and secondary raw materials. We want to expand the range of semi-finished products made of copper and aluminium and their alloys. Powder metallurgy is to be developed, and is to be applied more widely. New demands on metallurgy arise from the need to produce special materials for microelectronics.

The glass and ceramics industry must increase production above all of those products that are vital to implementation of key technologies, such as microelectronics, biotechnology, and refining chemistry. The production and use of new products is to be prepared so that there can be greater use of construction materials made of ceramics. The production of felspar concentrate is to be prepared, and we must further intensify the tapping of silicate native raw materials.

Part of making the optimum use and greater refinement of our native raw material resources lies in the extraction and processing of secondary raw materials and industrial by-products. Such things as scrap metal, old paper, returnable glass containers, wood shavings, used oil, and waste plastic are a firm part of the plans and balance sheets. In all cities and parishes, in factories, agricultural producers' cooperatives, and tradesmen's cooperatives, we must deepen the conviction that the tapping of all possible secondary raw materials is a significant contribution to the economy and to environmental protection. Under the leadership of the local state bodies, the conditions for this are to be further improved. We continue to count on the initiatives of the residential district committees of the National Front, the Free German Youth and Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization.

Combines in all sectors must devote greater attention to using industrial waste products. Full use of raw material within closed materials cycles is to be given priority in this process as the most efficient method. On the basis of modern physical, chemical, and biological working principles new processes for the separation, extraction, and refinement of material are to be developed and introduced with the highest level of efficiency. More modern equipment is to be made available through the users themselves producing machinery and rationalization equipment.

Demanding and qualitatively new tasks have to be solved particularly by electrical engineering and electronics as well as machine engineering. Their production of industrial goods is to be raised to 149-151 percent and to 130-132 percent respectively in the period 1986 to 1990. Up to the year 1990, 40 to 50 percent of the total production volume is to be produced in the form of complex machine systems.

The production of micro-electronic components is to be speeded up in the electrical engineering and electronics sector. The capacity for special technological equipment for this purpose is to be considerably expanded. We must develop and make available a new generation of electronic data processing units and modern equipment for collecting, processing, and displaying information. The accelerated development and production of highly efficient microcomputers, external memory stores, automated plotters, digitalization devices, and printers is necessary to bring about automated construction and production preparation and control.

To this purpose the research and development capacities in the combines VEB Carl Zeiss Jena and Veb Mikroelektronik will be significantly expanded and developed as centers for advanced technologies. The application of computer-aided design, computer-aided manufacter solutions, and the use of robot technology are to take place at a rapid tempo as decisive factors for production automation.

Finally, microelectronics will be decisive in promoting the application of new processing technologies, the production of new materials, and the broad intriduction of biotechnology. The proportion of function-determining microelectronics components in machinery and equipment must be further increased. At the forefront of automation stand complex solutions, which must be implemented in the combines in a manner specific to individual processes.

With the creation of at least 60 flexible manufacturing sectors in the engineering and electrical and electronics combines, and of 35 integrated automation projects in other branches, examples of a qualitative change in the technological level of production are to be implemented by 1990. Far-reaching measures aimed at integrated automation are also to be carried out in a targeted way in these fields in small and medium series production, which amounts to around 60 to 65 percent of the metal processing industry production.

The automation and the broad application of energy and material-saving processing techniques must be implemented in as a unified manner.

In this, progressive technologies, such as cold and warm extrusion presses, accurate and fine casting, sinter technology, and physical processes invovled in laser and high vacuum technology for material processing and the production of new surface qualities are gaining particular significance. Automation of continuous production processes in energy production and in the chemical industry, metallurgy, and the foodstuffs industry must be increased through the comprehensive integration of measurement and control technology.

All this means that the metal processing industry combines must make available the required automation equipment and supplies.

Main areas of focus in product development are formed by modern equipment and plants for the extraction, processing, and refining of energy sources, raw materials, semi-finished products, and waste products.

The production of opencast pit equipment and plants, coal refining plants, and lignite dust production plants equipment for nuclear power stations, and the rationalization of transport, handling, and storage processes are to be increased particularly quickly. New generations of highly productive machine tools are to be developed and introduced increasingly as elements in automated manufacturing complexes and sections.

Reserves are to be tapped for a rapid increase in productivity through the continued integration of whole processing stages in automated plants producing textiles and printed products.

The scientific and technological work to further develop products and machine systems for agriculture must secure a low fuel and energy consumption, a favorable weight-performance ratio, reduce soil impacting, and insure an increase in their useful life and reliability. At the same time, the use of electronic equipment and processes for production control, including robot technology, must be increased.

Automation is linked with significant changes in the structure of manpower use and the education content. An above average increase in skilled labor is required in such professional groups as automation technicians, programmers, skilled electronics workers, electricians, specialists in communications systems based on electronic data processing, design engineers, and technologists.

Comrades, the draft directive calls for the production and supply of industrial consumer goods for the population and for export to increase by 1990 as against 1985 by 30 to 32 percent, and in the case of newly developed products by 45 to 50 percent. On the basis of the high level consumption, standard of possessions, and increasing incomes, the demand from the population for high-value, attractive, industrial consumer goods is increasing. The call for quality and reliability for fashion and design in products is rising.

For that reason, the scientific and technical level of the goods and the level of performance of the existing traditional branches of the consumer goods industry must be increased through rennovation and modernization.

It is planned significantly to expand the range of domestic electrical goods, such as color televisions, hi-fi and radio sets, and stereo radio recorders through the use of microelectronics. The supply of movie cameras is also to be increased. The production of automobiles and bicycles is further to increase. In the musical instrument industry more high quality series products are to be manufactured for music education at educational establishments and for the citizens' artistic activity. In the case of toys and sports equipment, a broad range of goods is required to promote the development of the personality and to further sensible use of free time.

Through the extended production of youthful fashion products and entertainment electronics, bicycles and other sport and recreational articles, we will take even more account of the specific interests and requirements of youth, in line with the proposals made by the 12th FDJ Parliament.

The furniture industry must do better in meeting the discriminating wishes of the population for modern home comfort. The production of new and further developed electrical equipment and technical consumer goods must help to ease housework and contribute to a more economical use of materials and energy. The production of a new generation of automatic domestic washing machines of space-saving design is to begin in the 5-year plan period. The production of domestic sewing machines is to increase at an above-average rate.

Low temperature detergents are to be developed by the chemical industry and the range of household chemical products renewed and produced on a broader scale. Light industry, while securing the basic requirements, must expand the share of newly developed, attractive, and highly fashionable ranges, including varied matching clothing accessories.

The directive obliges the state and economic functionaries in production and trade at all times to maintain the stable supply to the population of goods for daily use, of products for children, of youth fashion goods, and sports clothing, with spare parts and accessories of all types, and of the 1,001 little things used in everyday life.

The combines that mainly manufacture production equipment have been given the task of further increasing their contribution to the supply of consumer goods and to manufacture more high-quality products in demand in quantities to meet requirements.

The social task of these combines to make 5 percent of their production goods consumer goods remains intact. In the area of managed combines and enterprises, too, the development and production of consumer goods according to demand is to be increased decisively. To this end, joint work with centrally managed enterprises is to be further expanded.

Dear comrades, in agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs, it is important to continue to safeguard the stable supply of the population with foodstuffs and of industry with important raw materials by increasing production. We are convinced that the cooperative farmers, as well as all workers in this field, will increase labor productivity and effectiveness by comprehensive intensification to make a growing contribution to national income. The results of scientific-technological progress and the significantly greater opportunities for its use have to be used purposefully in order to guarantee the further growth of production in the coming years through the evaluation of the extensive experience in work with maximum yield and maximum output concepts. Overcoming the difference in performance which still exists between comparable agricultural producer cooperatives [LPG], publicly owned farms [VEG], and enterprises, between districts and areas, has to receive even more attention.

The objectively existing merits of cooperation between LPG and VEG specializing in crop and animal production should be used even more effectively to strengthen the potential of the whole of agriculture by improving the cooperative councils' functions.

With a view to the year 2000 and the demands arising therefrom, for the productive forces, environmental protection, and for the preservation and expansion of reproduction conditions, agriculture increasingly has to be turned into a branch of applied science. The whole research and implementation process must therefore be speeded up.

This is true particularly for microelectronics, biotechnology, and their basic technologies. Breeding, increasing soil productivity, self-production of fodder, and conservation as well as improving the cost-benefit ratio are tasks of great practical significance for the improvement of agriculture.

Increasingly greater numbers of agriculturally productive areas have to be included in irrigation systems that have been adapted to local conditions. In the coming years, too, all reserves must be exploited to insure sufficient irrigation in the villages. In this we should use the willingness of the youth and hand over projects to the FDJ. Central planning is based on a hectare yield of 50 to 50 decitons of grain equivalent units in 1990. Vegetable and fruit production is to be expanded to to 2,464 kilotons. At the same time we are continuing on the proven and much-tested path of expanding the self-supply in villages and districts.

The increase in animal production provided for over the 5-year-plan period should principally be attained through the increase of performance per animal. This demands an effective reproduction of animal stocks, in particular through the further improvement of results in rearing and the reduction of animal losses, as well as a good economic use of fodder. The chemical industry must also contribute to this through adequate preparation of protein, vitamins, antibiotics, and veterinary pharmaceutical products of high quality. Experience shows that high productivity of husbandry calls for a strong body of qualified livestock farmers. The experiences of the FDJ initiative "animal production" should be evaluated carefully for this purpose and full use made of them.

The initiatives of the members of the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association, the Association of Allotment Holders, Gardeners, and Small Animal Holders, and other small producers, as well as cooperative farmers and workers in their household plots will in the future also be required. Their performances, especially in the production of fruit, vegetables, tobacco, eggs, slaughter poultry, rabbits, honey, wool, and furs deserve great attention and support.

In accord with the tasks for intensification, the material-technological base of agriculture, forestry and the food industry will be further improved.

Investments will be concentrated on modernizing fixed assets, and cooperative property is to be reproduced according to plan. The directive envisages providing agriculture above all with productive resources based on scientific knowledge, making possible a better use of the forces of nature and of biological factors of growth, and thus accelerating the reduction of inputs. The main feature is the provision of machines and equipment to increase their impact in plant production. The greenhouse areas, above all for the capital of Berlin and working centers, must be extended to better supply the population with vegetables in the winter period. The most rational rearing and cultivation methods to achieve top yields with falling inputs are to be speedily made more widespread. There are excellent examples of this. Work must be carried out with greater efforts to reconstruct and modernize animal husbandry buildings. The application of investments to reduce losses in all sectors of production, of transport of storage and of processing, is of great importance.

The established obligations of individual branches of the economy to the agriculture, forestry and food sectors are to be always fulfilled conscientiously. The agriculture, forestry, and food sectors must further increase their performances in the production of their own rationalization equipment, the reconditioning of spare parts and the careful maintainance and care of equipment.

The working people of the food industry, in close cooperation with the LPG's and the publicly-owned forms are to insure the efficient processing of agricultural raw materials with the lowest losses.

To this end, resources for the reconstruction, modernization, and extension of the capacities are to be applied in a purposeful way. The meat and sugar industries are important areas. The forestry sector is to make available 55 million cubic meters of raw timber in all over the period 1986 to 1990. The growing rate of timber is to be increased by way of intensification measures, and the timber stocks in the ground are to be extended from 190 to 195 cubic meters per hectare in 1990. The care of forestry stocks is to be improved and wood shaving products are to be used in an economically effective way. At least 125,000 hectares are to be reforested.

Dear comrades, the construction workers of our country are faced with the great task of continuing dynamic performance and the development of efficiency, and of strengthening the struggle for the all-round high quality of construction. As in all sectors of the economy, it is necessary here also, to accelerate scientific-technological progress and to make the best indexes the yardstick for the work of all collectives. The management, planning, and organization, at all levels, is to be brought up to a stagewhich insures, with investments which are to begin anew, the reduction of construction costs by 10 percent by 1990 and the shortening of construction by a further 15 percent.

As the good experiences of past years have shown, it is possible here to achieve the growing tasks with reducing inputs of raw materials, materials and energy, and transport services.

In accord with the directive, the construction output of the economy, with construction repair services increasing above average, is to be raised by 16 to 18 percent.

Important areas here are:

1. The reliable underpinning of the construction tasks to strengthen the material and technical base of our economy.

2. The consistent realization of the housing construction program in the unity of new building, modernization, and preservation; and

3. The further development of our capital of Berlin with the force of the whole Republic and the FDJ Berlin Initiative.

The existing buildings stock must be used more rationally.

To this end higher performance than hitherto is required in the way of building repairs, modernization, and reconstruction. The industrialization of the building trade is to be continued purposefully to increase productivity at a faster rate and to lower production inputs. Computer-aided design and manufacturing solutions are to be applied on an increasing scale. By undertaking major industrial construction projects, the construction industry will make a major contribution to the sustained growth of our economy.

Nuclear power station construction, chemical processing construction projects, construction projects in the metallurgical industry, vehicle building, microelectronics, and consumer goods programs will be key points. Extensive construction work will have to be done on investment projects in the USSR within the program of socialist integration. As a result, we shall secure important raw material imports for the GDR.

It will be a most important task to structure our capacities in good time so as to implement the projects and construction tasks laid down in the 5-year plan according to plan. This also applies to the area and district-controlled building industry which must be geared to the growing demands of our housing program, including the building, renovation, modernization and maintenance of dwellings.

This includes the maintenance and refurbishment of all social facilities and municipal programs. We count on the whole-hearted cooperation of private artisans and artisan cooperatives. The building departments of property management enterprises and rural construction groups are to increase their performance in terms of modernization, repairs, and maintenance.

The directive provides for growth in the building material's industry of 15 to 17 percent in support of the construction industry and to improve supplies to the public of building materials and consumer goods. Relying on indigenous and secondary raw materials, we increasingly ought to provide materials and components which lend themselves to factory-type repairs, maintenance and modernization, and to save energy.

Dear comrades, the directive requirement to achieve a growing volume of production while reducing unit transport costs by 3 to 3.5 percent per annum is of great economic importance. To this end we shall optimize transport, coordinate the activities of all transport providers and users, and develop up-to-date transport technologies in a purposeful fashion. A further 1,500 km of railway main lines are to be electrified. We must continue to equip our railways with modern safety and signaling technologies in order to increase railway productivity. By 1990 inland shipping transports are to rise by 7 million tons over the 1985 figure.

Of special importance will be the commissioning of the GDR-USSR rail ferry link this year with its projected capacity to be achieved by 1990. The quality of commuter students and tourist traffic is to be improved. The accent will be on punctuality and reliability, shortening journey times, and improving passenger-handling and information.

In the postal and telecommunications system the switching over to electronics in communications engineering must be continued. Computer-aided systems for the preparation and implementation of the communications processes must be comprehensively applied. The installation of at least 300,000 subscriber's main stations and expansion of the network of public coinbox telephones for long-distance dialing is planned. The provision of radio and television broadcasts must be qualitatively improved through the modernization and re-equipping of the transmitters, as well as expansion of the network of small television transmitters. In the posts and newspaper sector the delivery times of mail must be reduced, and large post offices are to be equipped with counter terminals for the further rationalization of money transactions.

An indivisible element of comprehensive intensification is the protection of our natural environment and its shaping in the interests of the working and living conditions of the population. The discharge of harmful substances must be decisively reduced. Further effective measures are to be tackled in the coming years above all in order to reduce the emission of sulphur. We focus our attention equally on the protection of expanses of water and soil and on the harmless elimination of waste products that cannot be used by industry.

Constant provision of drinking water is to be insured at all times and effluent is to be harmlessly disposed of to a greater extent by means of increasing performances by workers in water management, especially through the rationalization, modernization, and expandion of existing capacities.

The willingness that exists on the part of the population here must be used to a greater extent in the tried and tested way.

A task for all branches of our economy is to operate basically with the same amount of water in future in the reproduction process.

Comrades, on the firm basis of the unshakeable friendship and cooperation between the SED and the CPSU, as well as the states and peoples of the GDR and USSR, we are consistently implementing in the 1986 to 1990 five year period the long-term program of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the spheres of science, technology, and production.

The comprehensive commitments of the economies of the two countries and the deepening of economic integration within the framework of the CEMA are and remain decisive foundations for our dynamic growth.

In implementing The Comprehensive Program for Scientific-technological Progress Up to the Year 2000, which was adopted by the CEMA session in December 1985, we are taking an active part in the joint solution of tasks related to the greater use of electronics in the economy, comprehensive automation, development of nuclear energetics, new materials and technologies, and biotechnology. Cooperation is carried out with the aim of achieving the highest standard in science, technology, and production.

This is also to be served by the branch programs for cooperation between the ministries and combines which have been agreed with the USSR Government. The programs of economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000 signed with the CSSR, the Polish People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria document the determination to speed up social progress and further strengthen socialism in our countries by uniting our forces.

The directive is based on the exports and imports agreed upon with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for the period 1986 to 1990. Exports to the socialist economic region are to be increased by 29 percent by 1990, including by 30 percent to the USSR. By means of further developing the production structure and attractive exports that are of interest to our partners, the pre-conditions are to be created for continuing to safeguard the imports necessary for the GDR economy, particularly raw materials and fuels, as well as plants and equipment. The deliveries of raw materials and energy sources agreed on with the USSR largely meet our import requirements. In this context the GDR will also participate in important investment projects in this five-year period.

In the period 1986 to 1990 too, we envisage important possibilities for developing trade with the capitalist industrialized countries on an equal basis and for mutual benefit. We are opposed to all discrimination, boycott, or embargo measures in world trade.

We will further develop economic and trade ties with the developing countries. They will be based on mutual benefit, and will support the development of the economies of these countries.

Dear comrades, on the basis of a growing performance in the economy, in the 5-year plan period the high material, cultural, and intellectual standard of living we have reached will be ensured and further developed. The homebuilding program, as the core of our social policy, will be purposefully continued. Through new building, reconstruction and modernization, more than 1 million dwellings will be completed by 1990 and thus the housing problem will be solved as a social issue. At the same time, we face the task of markedly increasing the proportion of dwellings with good sanitary provision and of further improving the provision of social facilities in housing developments, particularly for the care of the elderly, for the education and training of the young generation. More and more consistently we are going over to the policy of inner-city building. In order to preserve the residential blocks and the apartments themselves, we must increase the efforts necessary in every sector. This applies both to the building repair undertaken by the building enterprises, which are to rise to 1354 percent, and to all other work for the constant maintenance of apartments.

Right up to 1990, the proper maintenance of the fabric of the capital will remain the prime component of the homebuilding program and will be continued with the power of the whole republic.

The people of the GDR today possess a great deal of material and cultural property, and our efforts are aimed at further expanding it. It is summed up in the envisaged growth of real income to between 20 and 23 percent.

It is also an expression of our social security and protection that stable prices for basic foodstuffs, rents, and tariffs will remain unchanged. For this, more funds are being used year by year. We plan to raise the net money income of the population to 21 to 22 percent. The retail trade turnover is to grow an average of 4 percent annually; industrial goods in retail trade, 5.3 percent.

We expect that the retail trade will more intensively fulfill its function as a mediator between producers and consumers. Its commitment to the needs of the customer involves careful and responsible probing of his differentiated demands, and determined representations to the producer. Part of this process is to improve the quality of merket research and to better formulate contracts according to economic criteria. One of the most fundamental tasks of the local councils is to insure a high standard of supply of fresh foods including fruit and vegetables, dairy products, confectionery, beer and nonalcoholic beverages, and supplies to restaurants. A good supply of provisions is determined lastingly and increasingly by demand-orientated services and repairs. We expect in particular that the councils of the areas and districts devote themselves to this task with a high sense of responsibility. In the implementation of the directives of the 11th party congress, the publicly-owned service combines and enterprises everywhere are to be made into multifaceted and highly-efficient supply centers.

We are convinced that the producer cooperatives of artisans and private craftsmen will raise their contribution to the demand-oriented supply of the population with services and repairs.

Fuller use should be made of local reserves and the benefit of territorial rationalization. At the same time enterprises should construct their own rationalization equipment.

Dear Comrades, education, culture, health, welfare, and sports are an integral part of our policy, which is dedicated to the well being of our people. The directive provides for the development of our education system on a high level. Our education system is to be increasingly geared to perfecting the communist education of the young, preparing them for life, above all for work in our socialist society. The further development of our 10-year polytechnical secondary schools and the improvement of general education on socialist lines are designed to provide a high-grade basic education, on which we can build a view to managing the scientific-technological revolution, our growing tasks in the economy, culture and all other areas of society, and the demands they make on the all-round development of the personality.

Our socialist schools must provide an educational lead covering the whole range of society. Industry, construction, and agriculture are to improve the conditions for effective polytechnical instruction. The directive provides for the creation by 1990 of 105,000 places in nurseries, in line with our policy to provide nursery education for all children whose parents wish it.

We shall implement large-scale measures to insure industrial training and further training for skilled workers and foremen in line with the requirements of the new stage of our economic strategy. Still greater attention is to be paid to strengthening socialist behavior patterns and the management of the scientific-technological advance of our universities and technical colleges. Microelectronics, robotics, information processing, biotechnology and the use of computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacter systems will be key points in the pattern of training and further training.

Universities, technical colleges, and the institutes of our Academy of Sciences will be equipped with up-to-date research devices and instruments in line with the systematic solution of tasks.

Constant improvements in health and medical and social care are among the most important concerns of our society. Our central concern is to provide high-grade preventive health care and primary medical care in a reliable fashion. The directive calls for swift medical emergency services and ambulance services and for the expansion of general practitioner services in our large cities and suburbs. Further improvements will be made in specialist and highly-specialized medical services and dental services. Health care for working people and mothers and children is to be expanded.

There are 45,600 places in day nurseries to set up. Care of elderly and handicapped citizens remains an important matter of concern for society.

The directive' sets the task of improving further opportunities for recreation for the working people. The citizens in the towns and countryside, especially our young generation, are benefiting increasingly from the various measures in socialist physical culture, which develop the personality and performance and promote health and culture. This will also continue to meet with all-round support from the party and the state. With the development of culture and art which are directed at all formation of socialist personalities, it is important to make continuous improvements in doing justice to the growing intellectual-cultural needs of the people and to contribute to the development of their creativity and readiness to perform well. All the regional facilities are to be used for this in the towns and villages. Additional institutions for the cultural shaping of leisure time are to be set up step-by-step, especially in the new residential areas, the centers of the working class. It remains an overall social concern to insure good conditions everywhere for a high-quality and varied intellectual-cultural and sporting-touristic life for young people. Greater account must be taken of the young people's need for dances, especially at weekends.

Dear comrades, the GDR possesses, on the basis of the social ownership of the means of production, a socialist planned economy which functions well. Our system of management and planning, which is characterized by democratic centralism, is geared to the requirements of the new stage of the economic strategy. The central state organs and the state organs in the areas, districts, towns, and villages have a high responsibility for the implementation of the tasks planned for the development of the national economy. They must concentrate on the solution of these tasks which result from the new period of our social development. For this it is necessary above all to increase the quality and authority of the central state management, planning and balancing for the execution of the balanced development of the national economy under the conditions of comprehensive intensification. In accordance with this fundamental requirement, there is great importance attached to the discharging of the increased responsibility and the initiatives of the combines, enterprises, LPG's, VEG's, the institutions of the trading sector and all other sectors for the creative implementation of the economic and social policy of our party. This also applies in its full extent to the activity of the local state organs.

The well-being of the citizens depends to a decisive degree on the mobilization and use of all reserves. Organizing everything which concerns the people daily with all available forces and resources, and not only talking about existing shortcomings, but eliminating them quickly, is therefore among the principles of socialist management activity. Work must be directed even more strongly at the all-round fulfillment of the plan on all levels.

That requires making all decisions necessary for this at the right time, organizing their consistent implementation, and exercising control over them on the basis of the resolutions of the party and government and one's own analytical work, as well as on the basis of a foresighted evaluation. The preparation and implementation of production must be ensured in accordance with the contracts, with quality and on time. The directive to be decided upon by the 11th congress will be a new challenge to the desire for performing of the working class, the cooperative farmers, the intellegentsia, the craftsmen, the tradesmen - in short, all the working people of our country. We are convinced that they will summon up all their strength to successfully shape the period in our development which lies before us. A sure weapon for the implementation of the directive which faces us on all levels is leadership through the party organizations, their steadfast work for the solution of the tasks which have been set, the constant education of the state and economic functionaries for the consistent execution of the resolutions, enthusiasm for everything which is new and progressive, and effective party control. The execution of the ambitious tasks for the development of our national economy has always been carried by the high performances which the working people accomplish in socialist competition.

Plan and competition have with us been fused into an inseparable unity. Therefore, constructive cooperation between state and economic officials and the organizations of the working people, especially with the FDGB, is acquiring increasing importance. We are bulding firmly on the creativity of our FDJ and on the fighting spirit and dedication of our girls and boys. We are convinced that the members of the FDJ, the youth work teams, the teams of young researchers, the young innovators and rationalizers, and the young scientists and students will step forward with new activities to strengthen our socialist homeland, with top scientific-technical performances in the Fair of Tomorrow's Masters Movement and with outstanding labor feats in the realization of the central youth projects and FDJ initiatives.

To create good conditions for this everywhere is a lofty commitment of state and economic managers. Due place is to be accorded to the public conducting and assessment of the competition, the comparison of results and proof of their universal applicability, the recognition of and social tribute to outstanding performances, and the generalization of the best results. The comparison of performances is to be consistently used, together with the exchange of experience, to achieve broad development in striving for best results in all combines, enterprises, and institutions. Close cooperation between the central and local state authorities will be an important factor for the futher consolidation and strengthening of our socialist state power, in the coming years too.

In the awareness of its responsibility for managing the national economy and the cooperation of the ministries, the other central state bodies, and the local councils, the Council of Ministers, in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, will direct its activity toward the agreed and coordinated development of the branches, spheres, and regions.

The law on the GDR local people's representative bodies gave them a high responsibility for implementing the party and government's policy for the well-being of the people. A particular focal point of their work consists in using more effectively the regional possibilities for implementing the economic plans and also to insure the planned improvement of working and living conditions.

A work style in the state and the economy that is closely linked to life and people includes constant close contact with the citizens, respect for their suggestions and prpposals, responsible treatment of petitions, and a resolute struggle against all manifestations of routine behavior and heartlessness.

An important task for all state bodies, combines, and institutions is the protection of the valuables created by the people and in the prevention of disruptions, breakdowns, and other damage. Hence the leaders in the state and the economy bear a special responsibility for adhering to state and plan discipline for implementation of our socialist legility and for order, discipline, and security. In accordance with the plan, the material, financial, and other conditions are being perfected that are necessary for the reliable protection of our socialist achievements. To this end, the tasks of securing the national defense economically are to be prepared in an all-round way, and to be implemented with the necessary quality, selection, and promptitude.

Dear comrades, the level of our economy reached through the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 10th party congress and the high level of our social development are the stable foundation for implementing the directive before you today at the 11th SED arty Congress -- the directive on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy in the period 1986-90.

With optimism and confidence of victory, under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist party, we are tackling the solution of new tasks. All the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front have made their contribution in the great people's movement for the proper preparation of the 11th party congress. This was a convincing proof of trust in the proven policy of our party for the good of the people and for the preservation of peace. We continue to be sure of future active cooperation of the social forces of our Republic, of all women and men in town and country and of young and old, in our common task. That is the firm basis for further successful progress in the shaping of developed socialist society in the GDR.

Let us, in awareness of the unshakeable unity and cohesion of the ranks of our Marxist-Leninist fighting alliance demonstrated at this party congress, do all we can to lead the noble cause of socialism and peace to victory.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO BERLIN

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD191254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0819 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 19 Apr (ADN) -- The delegation of the CPSU to the 11th SED Congress honored the memory of prominent personages in the German workers movement in the memorial of the socialists in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde today. Accompanied by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, laid a wreath in the Garden of Remembrance, which bears the inscription, "To the Outstanding Functionaries of the German Workers Movement. CPSU Delegation to the 11th SED Congress." At the entrance to the memorial, where Berliners hold powerful demonstrations every year on the anniversary of the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, Mikhail Gorbachev and the members of the delegation were welcomed by Erich Honecker and the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Hermann Axen, Egon Krenz and Guenter Mittag, secretaries of the Central Committee; and Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk Executive.

The personages, who included SED Central Committee members Herbert Krolikowski and Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, proceeded to the Garden of Remembrance.

Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany [GSFG] Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the GSFG, and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, the representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact in the GDR National People's Army took part in the ceremony, as did other high-ranking military officers.

Visit to Berlin Factory

LD210858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0744 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the members of the CPSU delegation at the 11th SED Congress are visiting workers at the Berlin parent factory of the 7 October machine-tool combine this morning. After being welcomed by workers, engineers, apprentices and technicians who lined their route, they are being shown how the SED's economic strategy is being put into practice, with the combine and the key technologies as an example. During their tour of the factory Mikhail Gorbachev and other distinguished visitors are accompanied by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Guenter Mittag, secretary of the Central Committee; Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive; and other members of the Central Committee, including Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery building.

In his introductory remarks on the combine Director-General Heinz Warzecha said that the 22,000 workers in 12 factories in the Republic produce machine tools for the turning, polishing and gear-cutting of rotationally symmetrical workpieces through to automated flexible production lines, as well as loading and transport robots, foundry products and abrasive tools. Some 55 percent of export products go to the Soviet Union.

During a tour of the works, in the course of which Mikhail Gorbachev had numerous cordial encounters with workers and engineers, he and the other guests were shown key technologies, including a foreman's office with an integrated production unit incorporating a Robotron VDU and printer for computer-controlled small component manufacture, a gear planner with electronic gears and computerized numerical control, which received a gold medal at the Leipzig Fair, and computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacture workstations for planners and technologists. At a short meeting with apprentices future machine-tool fitter Holger Roth presented the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee with an engraving of the factory training school as a memento.

A subsequent meeting with combine workers, at which Mikhail Gorbachev spoke, became a demonstration of the deep friendship and unshakable fraternal alliance between the parties and peoples of both countries.

On the way to the small machinery manufacturing section in Hall No 4, Mikhail Gorbachev met a group of schoolgirls and schoolboys of the Paul-Oestrich Senior School of Weissensee. He greeted them in a friendly manner and asked about their school performances and their career hopes. It is already important, he said, that you, as the young generation take over the baton and carry it further ahead. In this, one should again and again consider how deep is the nature of our friendship. For this friendship has not come about without further ado. It has a real basis which the youth has to learn and understand. If we start just from the fact that the devastating war demanded great sacrifices on both sides -- 20 million dead in the Soviet Union -- that devastated both nations. Before we moved from confrontation to a life in friendship, before we were able to nurture our contacts and relations, a long journey had to be made, said Mikhail Gorbachev.

That is our common history which must be studied in detail, and not only to get good marks, although that is also important.

Apprentices greeted the guests in front of the factory hall. The future machine builders with diploma, Holger Roth, expressed thanks in Russian on behalf of the 600 apprentices and 1,000 schoolchildren of polytechnical senior schools, to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary for his tireless work to strengthen peace. He gave the assurance: With our modest deeds we are firmly at your side. Holger Roth reported on the training of specialists in the combine and handed over as a souvenir a home-made engraving with a picture of the enterprise's school. A little later, schoolchildren of a 7 grade of the 23d weissensee senior school who were displaying the results of their semester's work, were the participants in a talk. You have done that very well, Mikhail Gorbachev praised.

Then the delegation experienced how computer aided design/computer aid manufacture workplaces tangibly lighten and accelerate the work of designers and technologists. Enterprise Director Peter Weise from the combine's enterprise Drehmaschinenwerk Leipzig demonstrated how an item for a guide bush of round steel is calculated with GDR equipment represented geometrically, and is then drawn on an automatic drafting machine, Digigraf from the CSSR with a speed of 25 centimeters per second to the scale of 10:1. Elements of Soviet manufacture were also used here. Labor productivity was, with this solution, doubled here, the processing time reduced by 20 percent and at the same time greater flexibility and quality in construction achieved.

With interest, Mikhail Gorbachev inquired as to the time savings which the user achieves and learned that the designers are hoping for up to 400 percent in this. And, whether one could "speak Russian" with this equipment. That was no problem, it was programmable, he learned. Heinz Warzecha interjected that a single enterprise could possibly attain such results in 10 years, but that the power, the potential of the combine made a solution possible in 1 and 1/2 years.

Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out how important it was for designers and technologists to work together. That made possible a rapid transfer of new solutions into production. If designers were to work on their own, there would be conflicts. That was an important management experience.

Computer-based programming of numerically controlled lathes was then displayed on a workplace constructed nearby for technologists. Mikhail Gorbachev learned from Horst Groh, director for technology and rationalization in the 7 October parent enterprise how processing and labor time are calculated with programs developed in the enterprise. In a so-called impact test in the workshop the operational process at the lathe was simulated and noted, which saves test periods in the workshop and corrections to items being processed. Thus a processing program was obtained in the form of punched tape and in clear language. The technology made possible a specific saving of 22 personnel in the parent enterprise of the combine.

At models of flexible machine systems, Mikhail Gorbachev was told that by 1990, the USSR will receive from the 7 October 74 flexible machine systems for the vehicle and machine-tool sector and also two large machine systems for the milling works in Gorkiy.

In conclusion of his walk around Mikhail Gorbachev had a meeting with the Heinrich Rau team. He gladly accepted the request of Brigadier General Dieter Wagner to enter his name in the team book. The workers greeted the dedication with warm applause: The CPSU delegation to the 11th SED Congress conveys to you flaming fraternal greetings from the Communists and all Soviet people. This visit to your enterprise and the meeting with you has greatly impressed us.

With all our hearts we congratulate the collective of the parent enterprise of the combine on its excellent results in the competition in honor of the 11th party congress and on its decoration with the honor banner of the SED Central Committee. The long years of cooperation which has developed between your collectives and the Moscow Sergo Ordzhonikidze machine tool factory is a good example for the further development of the cooperation between our countries in the spheres of economy, science, and technology. We wish you new great successes in work for the well-being of the socialist GDR, and happiness and contentment for every family.

Talks with Berlin Factory Head

LD211208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0958 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- The CPSU delegation to the 11th SED Congress led by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was the guest today of the workers of the Berlin parent factory of the 7 October machine-tool combine.

Director General Dr Heinz Warzecha accompanied the Soviet figures, to renewed calls of friendship and support from the workers, to a consultation room, where they were given a first insight into the many-sided efforts of the 22,000 workers of the combine to implement the SED's economic strategy with a modern production program, socialist competition and comprehensive improvements.

Mikhail Gorbachev congratulated the head of the combine on the full and constructive debate speech at the party congress, in which the need for an acceleration of scientific-technological progress was affirmed. Indeed, Gorbachev commented, there is no other way, whether we want to or not, to define and increase our performances. In this respect the party congress has also been able to show a good balance sheet and has mapped out far-reaching prospects. An interesting dialogue developed between guest and hosts, during which Mikhail Gorbachev asked about the increase of value during production, about total output, problems of training skilled workers and qualifications for engineers and technologists, and about the proportion of shift work and similar questions. Comparisons were made with world standards. Director General Warzecha explained how the combines are becoming increasingly an independent productive force within the socialist economic structure. As regards the 7 October works, the responsible party and economic officials, with the factory personnel, are striving to meet the new demands arising from the application of key technologies. To this extent the combines are facing great tests. And he gained the assent of Mikhail Gorbachev when he stressed that these tests call for learning, learning, and learning again, as Lenin once told the Komsonol.

Cooperation between GDR factories and Soviet partners is also under discussion. The director general said that improvements in quality should be sought more comprehensively and in unison. Mikhail Gorbachev also agreed with this and added that research and development must be a cooperative task, also as regards the flexible automated procedures that have been described to him. What matters in this respect is to reduce constantly the proportion of manual labor. Heinz Warzecha explained more about how technical development in the combine is undertaken with the aid of robots. Once again, the conversation came back to effective economic management and rational production methods. It is remarkable, Mikhail Gorbachev interpolated, that they want to achieve double the growth in the next 5-year plan, without any additional use of raw materials. Warzecha made this clear by referring to examples of savings in steel made through the use of micro-electronics. Mikhail Gorbachev expressed thanks for the interesting talk, before the guests went to the workshops to see the practical application of key technologies in the combine.

Gorbachev, Honecker Talk

LD 221114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0952 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 Apr (ADN) -- A meeting took place in Berlin on 22 April between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other leading figures in the SED.

The following took part in the meeting: Hermann Axen, Hans-Joachim Boehme, Horst Dohlus, Werner Eberlein, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Heinz Kessler, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Siegfried Lorenz, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, Horst Sindermann, Willi Stoph, Harry Tisch, Inge Lange, Gerhard Mueller, Margarate Mueller, Gerhard Schuerer and Werner Walde.

Present were the members of the SED Central Committee Herbert Krolikowski, Guenter Sieber, director of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee, and Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, and also Bruno Mahlow, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the SED and deputy director of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

For the CPSU, Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vyacheslav Kochemasov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the GDR; and Viktor Sharapov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and adviser to the general secretary, were also present.

Mikhail Gorbachev warmly congratulated the German comrades elected to the leadership of the Central Committee and emphasized that the forum of the Communists of the GDR, which has ended, is an important milestone on the path of the construction of the developed socialist society in the Republic, a worthy contribution to the strengthening of the positions of socialism in the world and to the consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between the SED and the CPSU, and between the GDR and the USSR, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of socialist internationalism.

Erich Honecker thanked the delegation of the CPSU, led by Mikhail Gorbachev, for their participation in the 11th SED Congress and stressed that this visit to the GDR represents a new high point in the shaping of the indestructible fraternal alliance between our parties, states and peoples.

An exchange of views on the most important tasks in the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress took place. It was noted with satisfaction that the congresses have demonstrated the full agreement in the views and positions of the SED and the CPSU on the fundamental questions of socialist and communist construction and of foreign policy, and the firmness of the fraternal alliance between the two parties, between the peoples of the GDR and the Soviet Union.

Both sides noted that the SED and the CPSU are solving the tasks of social development on the path of the comprehensive intensification of production and the acceleration of scientific-technological progress, in the perfecting of socialist democracy and the education of the working people in the spirit of socialist internationalism.

The participants in the meeting paid tribute to the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR.

They stressed here that it is necessary to expand and perfect cooperation and the specialization of production, especially in heavy engineering, the development of direct relations between enterprises in industry and agriculture and between research institutions, and the setting up of joint associations and firms from both states, or also with the participation of third countries.

The high level of relations between the SED and the CPSU and their Central Committees was praised. These relations rest on long-standing firm traditions, are developing on the basis of the great teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin and are characterized by full mutual trust.

In the exchange of views on topical international issues, the two sides made a common assessment of the tense situation in the world. Serious concern was expressed at the fact that the U.S. Administration and their closest NATO allies are continuing their line of aggravating the arms race further, extending it into space and destroying the existing military-strategic balance.

The Soviet Union, the GDR and the other fraternal countries counter this course, which is full of dangers for mankind, with the policy of the consolidation of peace, the recognition of the right of every people to independent development under conditions of security and noninterference. In this connection, the importance of the joint initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states on questions of disarmament, the program submitted by the Soviet Union for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, and the new proposals for the reduction of military confrontation in Europe presented in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the 11th SED Congress, was emphasized.

The participants in the meeting are most deeply convinced that the situation on the European Continent could be changed considerably for the better if such a major state as the FRG were really to tread the path of detente and the establishment of good-neighborly relations. Unfortunately, the policy of the present government of the FRG is running in the opposite direction, a fact which is attested to by its support for the U.S. plans for the militarization of space, the transformation of West German territory into a launchpad for Pershings and cruise missiles and the encouragement of dangerous revanchist forces.

At the end of the talk, Mikhail Gorbachev, on behalf of the delegation of the CPSU and the Soviet Communists, wished the members of the SED and the whole people of the GDR successful fulfillment of the great tasks which the 11th congress has set. The meeting took place in the spirit of complete unity, warmth and friendship.

Departure for Home

LD220940 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0914 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 Apr (ADN) -- The CPSU delegation to the 11th SED Congress started its journey home this morning. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the other members of the delegation were bidden a fraternal farewell at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S COUNCIL CHAIRMEN

LD211313 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tasks of representative bodies in the sphere of influencing the state of public security and order is the subject of the meeting of chairmen of voivodship people's councils. Opening the debates, Wojciech Jaruzelski stated that people's councils had powerful tools of a legal, political and moral nature to contribute considerably to the improvement of the situation. The issues and effects of actions aimed at the strengthening of the Socialist State, public law and order, of combating crime and instances of social pathology were presented by Lucjan Czubinski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Observance of Law, Public Order and Social Discipline.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON MESSNER'S CSSR VISIT

LD200551 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers aquainted itself with the course and results of Premier Zbigniew Messner's official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia today. It was emphasized that the visit had taken place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, in the spirit of uniformity of views and mutual understanding. The Council of Ministers approved the arrangements made during the visit and placed an obligation on ministers and heads of central departments to realize them in full.

The Council of Ministers comprehensively discussed the problems of housing construction development; material and financial conditions in this sphere; and proposals for directional changes of principles in financing housing construction and maintaining housing resources. During the discussions, opinions were presented by representatives of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, [PRON], the National Trade Union Accord, [OPZZ], and the Council for Housing Affairs, which participated in this part of the proceedings.

The need to create conditions in the current 5-year period to ensure the construction of 300,000 apartments annually after 1990, thus meeting social expectations, was emphasized. In line with proposals by the Council for Housing Affairs, it was decided to considerably increase financial resources in the draft 5-year plan for the production of building materials. The Council of Ministers examined and approved a program for construction development to 1990.

The Council of Ministers also aquainted itself with information concerning the fulfillment of recommendations from a party, state, and social review of building enterprise and the organization of building sites. The reviews, based on decisions of the 18th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, enable a more precise definition of requirements and tasks for construction. Recommendations resulting from the inspections and proposals presented during the course of the Council of Ministers' meeting will be used in draft legal acts concerning amendments to housing law; new principles for the exchange of apartments; the obligations of lease-holders; the updating of the size of deposits and the principles for allocation of apartments in workplace construction, which are being prepared. The Council of Ministers emphasized the need for rigorous adherence to the principles of socialist social justice, both in the allocation of apartments and in their exchange.

SOLIDARITY URGES MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS

HK220214 Hong Kong AFP in English 0159 GMT 22 Apr 86

[By Maryan Kafarski]

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 (AFP) -- Underground officials of the banned Solidarity union in the Wroclaw region called Monday on trade unionists in Lower Silesia to celebrate May Day as in past years by organising demonstrations and meetings, an informed source in the region said. The people of Wroclaw, a steel and chemical industry centre of some 650,000 inhabitants, were also invited to take part in a Solidarity-organised meeting in the city centre on May 3.

Before the Second World War, May 3 was Poland's National Day. The date commemorated the Constitution of 1791, considered by many as the most democratic in the country's turbulent history.

According to the source, the rallying call appeared in tracts flyposted overnight in working-class districts of Wroclaw and other local towns, including Legnica, Jelenia-Gora, and Glogow. Solidarity also urged the people of Wroclaw, the source said, to boycott public transport for two hours next Thursday to protest a recent 100-percent rise in fares.

The source said that Solidarity was also protesting recent rises in food prices and demanding the freeing of political prisoners, including the former Solidarity chairman for the Wroclaw region, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, at present serving a three-and-a-half-year jail term for leadership and membership of a banned organisation. Official statistics list 159 political prisoners, but independent sources put the figure at 241.

A call similar to the Wroclaw appeal has already been issued by underground Solidarity for the Warsaw region. The movement's supporters are urged also to attend May Day mass in Saint Stanislas Church, in the parish of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, murdered by political police.

Meanwhile, the trial of trade unionist Seweryn Jaworski, scheduled to open Monday before the Warsaw Region Court, was postponed for a week because of a defence counsel's illness. Mr. Jaworski, a 55-year-old member of Solidarity's former National Executive, is accused of urging Poles to boycott last October's legislative elections, for which he risks three years' imprisonment. When Mr. Jaworski left the courtroom about 100 trade unionists excluded from the trial organised a brief demonstration of sympathy toward him in the courthouse corridors, making "V" signs and chanting "Solidarity" for nearly five minutes. A large security squad stationed outside the courtroom did not intervene.

Other sources said that two workers and two lawyers were sentenced to jail terms Saturday in Bielsko-Biala, southern Poland, for printing and distributing a Solidarity bulletin. The sources said that Andrzej Kralczynski, legal advisor at a Bielsko-Biala car factory and a former national Solidarity official, was sentenced to one year and eight months' imprisonment, two of the factory's workers, Janusz Fonczek and Andrzej Polak, received 18 months each, and unemployed lawyer Janusz Bargiel received 12 months. Police said 200 copies of the Solidarity bulletin for the Bielsko-Biala region were found in the homes of the accused when they were arrested last September.

CARDINAL GLEMP RETURNS FROM VISIT TO FRANCE

LD220524 Warsaw PAP in English 2211 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 21 -- Poland's Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp returned here today after an 11-day visit to France.

At Warsaw Airport the primate was greeted by top church officials with Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski. Also present were head of the Office for Religious Affairs Minister Adam Lopatka and French Ambassador to Poland Jean Francois Noiville.

Speaking to newsmen on his arrival, Cardinal Glemp described his French visit as very successful and voiced the conviction that it would help animate the traditional friendship between the Polish and French nations.

FURTHER ON URBAN'S 8 APR PRESS CONFERENCE

AU181318 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 14 Apr 86 p 4

["Transcript" of press conference given to Polish and foreign journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 8 April]

[Excerpts] Matthew Vita, AP: Marian Orzechowski, Poland's foreign minister, has postponed his visit to Great Britain that was planned for the end of this month. Could you tell us why and comment on the prospects for such a visit at another time?

Urban: Yes, I can. The official visit to Great Britain by PPR Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, the idea of which was put forth by the British side, was planned for 28-29 April. While planning the program of the visit, the Polish side had stressed its unchanging interest in the development of relations in all spheres, expressing at the same time the conviction that partnerlike political dialogue is an important instrument in encouraging cooperation. It was completely natural for us that the Polish foreign minister's visit should take place in accordance with the principles of reciprocity and in a spirit of noninterference in our domestic affairs, and that it should express the level of relations that has been achieved and display a desire for their further development.

The British side cannot deny that we guided ourselves by these very principles when we received British Foreign Secretary Howe in Warsaw in April last year. As we know, he was received by the chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers as the British side had wished. During preparations for the Polish foreign minister's visit, the British side, using various kinds of pretexts, has tried to lower the status of the visit in a discriminatory way and failed to guarantee the level of talks that should occur on the basis of Minister Howe's Warsaw visit. The British side has also tried to make the program of the visit dependent on the international situation in Poland. All this has served to reduce the significance and effects of the Polish foreign minister's visit. This approach has forced the Polish side to postpone the visit. As far as a more general commentary is concerned, I can say that we are of course continually in favor of a further comprehensive development of relations with Great Britain on equal principles of reciprocity and joint interests.

Guy Dinmore, REUTER: Does that mean that Premier Margaret Thatcher has refused to meet Marian Orzechowski during his planned London visit?

Urban: I have presented exhaustive and honest information on why the visit has been postponed. So I see no need to repeat things I said a moment ago.

Stanislaw Lopuszanski, INTERPRESS: Mr Minister, some Western media are reporting in all seriousness that a so-called transfer of authority, in other words a changing of the guard concerning the office of president of the republic, is meant to take place in London today [referring to the Polish government-in-exile in London]. Would you care to speak out on this subject?

Urban: It is a pity that you did not ask me this question at the beginning of the conference because after 1 and 1/4 hours of sitting in the blinding and hot light of these spotlights, I am so tired that no joke is getting through to my head.

PRON CONVENES MEETING ON PRISON RELEASE APPEAL

LD181501 Warsaw PAP in English 2103 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 16: The realization of the appeal issued by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) some time ago and concerning the release from penal establishments of persons convicted or held under temporary arrest for non-criminal offences was the subject of a meeting held here today, convened on the initiative from PROM Chairman Jan Dobraczynski.

Until April 15th, the total number of 227 persons, including 31 women were released from penal institutions and arrests. In 126 cases the temporary arrest was lifted by prosecutors, while in 88 other cases releases followed court decisions on motions from the prosecutors. The courts freed 4 persons from serving their prison sentences. Seven persons were paroled or granted leaves from prison while clemency procedures were under way in their cases. Of that number, six persons were granted clemency by the Council of State. Moreover, two persons were granted leave from prison.

Expressing thanks to the chief public prosecutor and other participants in the meeting for the willingness for further cooperation they declared, Jan Dobraczynski stressed that PRON will continue to approach proper state organs whenever citizens' signals convince it of the necessity to provide assistance to persons in detention coupled to ensuring that they do not re-enter the path of crime.

EMBASSY IN MOSCOW MARKS TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD220444 Warsaw PAP in English 1735 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 21 -- A gala meeting at the Polish Embassy here today marked the 41st anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed by Poland and the Soviet Union.

Polish Ambassador Wlodzimierz Natorf played host to the guests, including representatives of the CPSU CC, the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, veterans of struggles for Poland's liberation, and representatives of the academic and cultural life.

The participants stressed the immense significance of this historic treaty for the shaping and developing of the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the Polish and Soviet nations, between the PUWP and the CPSU, and between both our states.

KPN'S MOCZULSKI RECEIVES 4 YEAR PRISON SENTENCE

LD221012 Warsaw PAP in English 0944 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 22: The Voivodiship Court here today passed a verdict on Robert Leszek Moczulski and four other persons accused of illegal activity in the so called Confederation of Independent Poland, KPN, aimed at stirring public unrest.

The court sentenced Moczulski to four years in prison, and the remaining four were given sentences between 2 - 2.5 years of imprisonment. The verdict is subject to appeal.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER MEETS PRC COUNTERPART

LD180433 Warsaw PAP in English 0432 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 15 -- Polish Communications Minister Janusz Kaminski has met with his Chinese Counterpart Qian Youngchang.

The ministers talked about cooperation in road transport, inland navigation, and road building and maintenance.

MESSNER RECEIVES CATHOLIC REPRESENTATIVES

LD191008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Premier Zbignieu Messner received representatives of the newly elected authorities of the Association of Catholics (Caritas) headed by Father Henryk Kurzeps, its chairman. The Caritas representatives briefed the premier on the achievements of the 35 years of the organization and on current issues relating to its activity. The chairman of the Council of Ministers highly evaluated the work carried out by the association and the activity of its members which contributes to shaping proper state-church relations. He gave assurances of a favorable attitude to this organization by the state authorities.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC PROTOCOLS WITH USSR -- Warsaw, April 19 -- Another documents broadening the range of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation were signed here today. The first is a protocol to inter-governmental agreements signed earlier on cooperation in production of Il-86 planes and technological cooperation of both countries in designing and production of aviation equipment in Poland. The second document deals with undertakings of foreign trade enterprises from Poland and the Soviet Union aimed at direct development of production contacts. A protocol on Polish-Soviet cooperation in the construction of the Warsaw metro system in the years 1986-1987, was also signed here today. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1637 GMT 19 Apr 86 LD]

SUNDIC ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS AFTER LIBYAN RAID

LD220351 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Milka Sundic commentary]

[Text] The United States has not even managed to analyze Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the 11th SED Congress, but from Potsdam a new message has arrived from the Soviet leader about his readiness to have a meeting this year with President Reagan. The condition, of course, is that the United States not repeat what it did 6 days ago when its warplanes bombarded the Libyan towns of Tripoli and Banghazi, and that this not be repeated in some other place. The readiness of Mikhail Gorbachev to meet with President Reagan was intimated as early as in his Berlin speech in which, it is true, he criticized the U.S. aggression against Libya, but at no time did he bring into question the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. His latest message to Washington, and his intimation that he is ready to take serious steps toward peace, leads one to conclude that in the relations between the two powers, the crisis of a few days ago has been overcome, when it was believed that it would last quite a while, particularly after the Soviet Government decision to cancel the scheduled visit of Foreign Minister Eduard Shevarnadze to the United States. The United States, there is no doubt, will accept Gorbachev's offer, because they reminded Moscow of this even when the Soviet Government cancelled Shevardnadze's visit.

But, as for their further behavior toward Libya or Nicaragua, many things are still uncertain. General Rogers, the NATO forces commander in chief in Europe, who planned the action of revenge against Libya two days ago stated that it could be repeated if Washington believes that it is essential. This statement by Rogers has not been commented on by anyone in Washington, nor has this possibility been denied. It is true, as things presently stand, that Reagan's administration will probably try not to provoke Moscow further because, among other reasons, the U.S. revenge action against Libya sparked severe condemnation throughout the world, including Western Europe. That relations between Moscow and Washington will not overstep the critical border beyond which there is no return is also indicated by the intentions of the two countries to restore air transportation at the end of this month after a 3-year break. Let us recall that the decision on interrupting air transportation between Moscow and Washington was adopted by the United States during the Polish crisis. During last year's meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev in Geneva, however, the two leaders agreed to renew air transportation between the two countries.

In connction with Mikhail Gorbachev's statement in Potsdam, the question is also being raised of what will become of the visit by Eduard Shevardnadze to Washington. To judge by everything, Moscow will reexamine its decision if, in the meantime, it obtains full assurances from Washington that the revenge action against Libya will not be repeated. Maybe such reassuracnes have already arrived, because, if they have not, it is unlikely that Gorbachev would have cause to speak about his meeting with Reagan and still less to propose new initiatives in the disarmament sphere. Another question that is currently occupying the attention of the international public could be to what extent has Moscow's recent behavior, or its moderate behavior toward Washington, been agreed with Libya? This is all the more if it is borne in mind that Libya announced the reexamination of its policy in regard to searching for protection from the Warsaw Pact. Moscow, which is understandable, did not react to the Libyan offer, but this does not mean that it is not giving it serious thought.

DIZDAREVIC, NONALIGNED MISSION SEE LIBYAN DAMAGE

AU211611 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The nonaligned countries ministerial mission which has been in Tripoli since yesterday visited the Al Hani graveyard at which the victims of American bombing were buried on Friday. The members of the mission have also visited the gravely wounded people in the Tripoli Central Hospital, as well as the Bin 'Ashur District which was the target of the American bombs.

At the end of the viist, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said that all justifications for this inhuman act do not count when one sees the terrible sight after the air raid.

Condemns Attack

AU211546 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has assessed that the strike against Libya is not an isolated action, but that what is involved is a policy with a far broader scope. According to him, if the world fails to unite against that policy, there will be another Libya in the future. Dizdaervic has stressed in his statement to the Yugoslav radio and television that at their meeting in Delhi, the nonaligned countries clearly condemned American aggression, and that the question now is what they can do to prevent a similar action against other countries from being launched in the future.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD211630 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- Libyan leader, Mu-ammar al-Qadhdhafi, received Vuko Dragasevic, Yugoslav ambassador in the Libyan Jamahiriyah' this afternoon. On this occasion Al-Qadhdhafi expressed gratitude for the recent message sent by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. He also expressed his high opinion of Yugoslav-Libyan relations and placed particular emphasis on Yugoslavia's solidarity and support for the Jamahariyah in its conflict over U.S. aggression.

In carefully chosen words the Libyan leader paid tribute to the Nonaligned Movement for the speed at which it sharply condemned U.S. military pressure on non-aligned Libya.

Stressing that the world community must condemn U.S. aggression and must find the ways to counter it anywhere in the world, he went on to say that the Jamahiriyah was open to all constructive solutions but that no threats or force would frighten it.

ALBANIAN 'IRREDENTISTS' DEMONSTRATE IN GENEVA

LD192311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1918 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- Several hundred Albanian nationalists and irredentists demonstrated this afternoon in Geneva streets chanting anti-Yugoslav slogans. They were chauvinist slogans and Yuguslavia's nonaligned policy was attacked as well. As they were unable to attract the attention of the passers-by or of the representatives of the press to any large extent the demonstrators dispersed. As in the past the anti-Yugoslav irredentists and nationalists obtained the permission of Swiss authorities to hold their meeting. These were the first demonstrations of this kind in Geneva for 2 years.

PRESIDENCY MEETS; ASSESSES PRC, DPRK TALKS

LD180913 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency today held a session, presided over by Radovan Vlajkovic, at which it discussed and adopted reports on the results of the recent visits by the President of the SFRY Presidency to the DPRK and the PRC.

The Presidency positively assessed the results of talks with the highest-ranking leaders of these countries and established that they represented a new contribution to efforts toward strengthening and deepening close friendly relations between Yugoslavia and these two Asian countries.

The Presidency assessed as very positive talks with Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK. Particular stress was laid on the significance of widening cooperation between the two countries, which has been comprehensive so far, and on the possibility of promoting it further in all areas of mutual interest. The SFRY Presidency particularly pointed out the significance of the exchange of views on the forthcoming preparations and activities of nonaligned countries on the eve of the eighth summit in Harare, in connection with which both sides stressed the importance of preserving the movement's unity on the original principles and objectives of nonalignment, its independent, global, and nonbloc character and role on the international scene, as well as its full involvement in seeking solutions for topical political and economic problems in the world.

At the session, stress was also laid on Yugoslav support for the efforts of the DPRK leadership toward a peaceful unification of Korea as an important contribution toward preserving peace and stability in this part of Asia.

As assessed at the session, the talks between President Vlajkovic and Li Xiannian, PRC president, reflected the closeness in relations between the two countries and at the same time offered new significant stimuli for the development of comprehensive friendly cooperation on the principles of independence, full equality, and mutual respect. The talks confirmed, it was said at the session, Yugoslav and Chinese deep interest in further enriching all aspects of cooperation on stable and long-term bases.

The SFRY Presidency pointed out that the Yugoslav-Chinese talks had confirmed a high degree of similarity of views on many international questions, as well as on the ways for solving them. In this connection, particular stress was laid on the universal value of detente and on the right of each country to decide on the ways of its own development freely and independently. The significance of the agreement between Yugoslavia and China about the need for all countries to act in accordance with the principles of peace-loving coexistence with the aim of preventing the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation was stressed. In this connection, the indispensable role of the United Nations in preserving world peace and security, as well as solving complex problems of the contemporary world was also stressed. Both sides emphasized the significance of the role and activities of the Nonaligned Movement in this process.

At the session, some other questions of the constitutional competence of the SFRY Presidency were also discussed.

LCY CONGRESS DRAFTS FOREIGN POLICY RESOLUTION

AU202201 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Apr 86 p 2

[Jovan Radovanovic article: "Creative Dialogue"]

[Text] "The basic trait of the present stage of world development which is full of conflicts and crises, is the irreconcilable struggle between the forces of class and national emancipation and the forces that are trying to maintain relations based on exploitation and domination; between the forces that are trying to maintain the existing situation and the forces that are pulling the progress of humanity forward and expressing growing demands for a thorough change in international political and economic relations in order to base them on democratic principles of self-determination, independence, equality, and noninterference."

This is how the draft resolution on the LCY's tasks in the struggle for peace, international cooperation on an equal footing, progress, and socialism in the world evaluates the current international situation. Along with the principled orientation against the bloc division of the world, the irrational arms race, and the condemnation of the policy of force and military interventions, the 18 points of the draft present the LCY stands on crises in the Middle East and Central America, on the war between Iran and Iraq, the situation in southern Africa, and the interventions in Cambodia and Afghanistan. The role of the nonaligned countries and the need for more decisive action through the United Nations in times of crisis are stressed, and all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world are called upon to defend peace against increasingly frequent attacks by crude military force.

Nonalignment

The entire text of the draft foreign policy resolution for the 13th LCY Congress is permeated with the warning that developed countries have, more and more, been using their economic power and privileged position for maintaining and strengthening the present unjust system of international economic relations, because it ensures them exploitation and domination over developing countries. The social forces of national and social emancipation are therefore waging an increasingly resolute struggle for building a new, more just international order. The resolution notes that various social forces, in particular the better organized peace movements from all over the world, have been increasingly joining the struggle for a more just world of peace and progress.

Acting as an independent, nonbloc, and global factor in the struggle for peace and disarmament, for democratizing international relations, and for solving pressing economic, social, and political problems in the general interest of humanity, the Nonaligned Movement asserts itself as an indispensable factor of peace and international cooperation. It is from that viewpoint that the forthcoming Harare conference of nonaligned countries' heads of state and government is expected to be an extremely important international event.

Debts

Understandably enough, the draft resolution speaks a lot about the debtors' crisis in the world and points out that the IMF policy helps to unload all problems pertaining to debts on the debtor countries, and warns about the need for negotiations and for a solution to this problem that would not bring into question the development of a great part of the world.

The draft resolution says that "egoism and shortsighted policy of developed countries and their financial institutions postpones or even makes impossible finding the way out of the present critical situation," although prolonging such a situation could cause grave consequences in developing countries' economies.

Seeking a place for Yugoslavia in the international division of labor, one points out, among other things, the need for adapting to some new trends, such as, integration within Europe, along with our traditional tendency toward balanced economic cooperation with both East and West, and in particular with developing countries.

Due to increasingly loud and frequent saber rattling in the Mediterranean, it is stressed that, apart from state organs, the LCY will also act through its channels in turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation in which foreign military presence is eliminated.

A significant place in the foreign policy activity of the state and party is seen in strengthening good-neighborly cooperation as well as the known principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference. A significant role in the development of thoese relations has always been played by Yugoslav peoples who live as national minorities in neighboring countries. It is thereby stressed on this occasion that their position be in conformity with the UN Charter and the CSCE Final Act, and it is added that the "equal position of national minorities is a constituent element of the world process of national emancipation, the LCY believes that majority nations have a special responsibility in the process of creating conditions for the equality of national minorities."

Cooperation

The significant final part of the draft resolution is devoted to the LCY's creative dialogue with all communist, workers, socialist, social democratic, and other progressive parties and democratic movements and parties in the world. The LCY considers various forms of multilateral cooperation with progressive parties and movements useful, if that cooperation is based upon a tolerant, equal, and reasoned public debate in which the sovereign right of a party or a movement to independently establish its policy is not brought into question. The LCY does not accept those forms of "cooperation" which lead to establishing any kind of a "guiding center," or are oriented toward adopting "binding conclusions." In conformity with this tenet, whenever participation in various international gatherings is involved, the LCY will in the future, as it has been doing to date, adopt positions about each specific initiative.

The processes of social change and reform in individual socialist countries -- the draft resolution for the 13th LCY Congress says -- witness the readiness and capability of social forces to critically reexamine their own practice and to overcome manifested weaknesses, with a view to strengthening the role of the workers class and working people in managing all social duties. With complete justification, the conclusion reads as follows: "These changes, depending on their character, range, and possible outcome, will have an even broader objective significance for the further development and strengthening of socialism on a world scale."

MAMULA ATTENDS MILITARY YOUTH CONFERENCE

LD190142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- The overall results which the youth organization achieved in the past period make the organization of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav People's Army a significant socio-political and educational factor which makes an enormous contribution to strengthening combat readiness and moral and political unity of the units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army. This, in brief, is the conclusion of today's electoral conference of the organization of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav People's Army, which completed the electoral activity of the youth organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and adopted a report on its work in the past year.

A total of 109 delegates took part in the work of the conference, which was also attended by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Col-Gen Georgije Jovicic, chairman of the committee of the LCY Organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army; Silvija Zugic-Rijavec, president of the Presidium of the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia; Zarko Mitic, secretary of the Presidium of the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia; Rear Admiral Petar Simic, head of the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Hasib Causevic, secretary of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation of Civilians in the Service of the Yugoslav People's Army, and others. Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, Col-Gen Goergije Jovicic and Sijvija Zugic-Rijavec today received tokens of appreciation of the organization of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia between the first and second electoral conferences, Nedjo Danilovic, president of the Presidium of the Youth organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, stressed that young people in the Army had through just completed electoral activities shown a high degree of political maturity and manifested a firm political unity and loyalty to self-managing socialist system. The level of involvement and organization we have achieved is such that there is no single unit or a separate structure without an organized youth organization, mostly consisting of young people, but also including those over 27, he said.

We cannot be satisfied with processes which have recently taken place in a section of young generation, in society and in the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia. Unfavorable economic trends, particularly increased unemployment, prominent factionalism, fragmentation and the lack of unity in the educational system; lack of coordination between the educational system and the needs of associate labor and inadequate appreciation of productive labor which makes these problems even more complex, indicate to what extent the socioeconomic situation affects social being and awareness of young generation, Danilovic said. He added that we should not allow ourselves to repeat mistakes which can often be publicly heard in assessments of the state of affairs among young people and in their organization.

Stating that the Army shared the destiny of society, several participants in the discussion spoke about the decline in living standards of young officers and civilians in the service of the Yugoslav People's Army. Becir Sirovina pointed out that the system of rewards in the Yugoslav People's Army should be improved, since personal incomes are not as high as it is sometimes imagined. In certain environments, he added, this leads to the dropping off of officers cadres and to a poor response from young people for the military profession.

Taking part in the work of the conference, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, stressed that the organization of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav People's Army has become, and could be even more so in the future, a significant factor in solving all questions of the Army and in overcoming manifested weaknesses, in order to involve more speedily and successfully all young people in well-organized, successful and effective military collectives as socio-political factors and as military formations.

Admiral Mamula stressed that there is full agreement between the views of the youth organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and other subjects of military life with respect to all essential questions and problems, in both the ideological sphere and the spheres of organization, cadre and standard and the material sphere. However, we cannot turn away from the processes of one-sided views of problems; rather, we must monitor them, take part in them and try to understand them, but also influence them so that this one-sidedness is overcome. The Federal Secretary for National Defense stressed that young people in the Yugoslav People's Army should turn even more toward essential problems which at this moment burden our Army as part of society, and see how the youth organization could significantly help here. Therefore, the topical questions of standard and life and work conditions in general, which quite justifiably were discussed at the conference, could not be taken out from the context of society's real possibilities in financing the needs of the country's defense, nor outside the context of other important questions of development and modernization of our Armed Forces.

Federal Secretary Admiral Branko Mamula, particularly pointed out the need for even firmer cooperation between the youth organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, organization of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army, commands and sociopolitical organizations, and in particular with the conferences of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia at all levels, since this would be the best way for discussing possible unsolved problems and new phenomena, and to find the best and most acceptable solutions. Do not neglect these other questions, either -- in particular internal relations, and relations among young people -- since they could seriously hamper overall relations in both society and the Army. In this way you would contribute to having the Army remain what it is now: an organized defense force of Yugoslav society whose tasks are to protect society in both peace and war from all dangers, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, said in conclusion.

At the end of the debate in which mention was made of many other forms of activities of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav People's Army, a report on the work of the members, organizations, organs and bodies of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav People's Army from 1986 to 1990 and changes and amendments to the statutory decisions of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav People's Army. The most important new feature envisaged in these documents is the introduction of a conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia (with changing delegates) as the highest organ of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav People's Army between the two electoral conferences instead of the presidiums as hitherto.

The delegates to the second electoral conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav People's Army today elected a new presidium of the organization of young people in the Yugoslav People's Army. Capt Boris Legner was elected president of the Presidium, and Milutin Stepanovic secretary, a duty he has carried out for the past year.

SLOVENE LC CONGRESS SESSION BEGINS IN LJUBLJANA

LD190521 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- With the playing of the Internationale, the work of the 10th Congress of the Slovene LC began in the Canker Club in Ljubljana today. The congress was opened by Andrej Marinc, president of the Slovene LC.

With warm applause the congress welcomed the LCY Central Committee delegation led by Petar Matic, the delegations of all our republics and provinces, and the delegations of the Slovene Cultural-Economic Association in Trieste, the Association of Slovene Organizations in Carinthia and the National Council of Carinthian Slovenes from Klagenfurt, the provincial leadership of the Austrian Communist Party, the Italian Communist Party Provincial Committee for Friuli-Venezia Giulia and for Peidmont, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party from Vas County, and a delegation of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia. There are about 800 delegates taking part in the work of the congress and more than 400 guests.

After the election of the congress commissions and the approval of the candidate lists, an introductory speech was delivered by Andrej Marinc, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee.

Andrej Marinc's words of harsh condemnation of the U.S. attacks on Libya were greeted with loud and long applause from congress participants. The attack can only be described, Marinc emphasized, as a method of international terrorism and cannot be justified. We condemn every form of terrorism and welcome its eradication, all the more so since this act is also an attack on world peace and international coexistence, said Marinc.

On behalf of the LCY Central Committee, the 10th Congress of the Slovene LC was greeted by Petar Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Noting the importance of the results achieved in exceptionally complex economic and overall social conditions, Matic stressed that the Slovene economy, even in these conditions, had succeeded in maintaining a high level of employment and production, in increasing product quality and opening up the process of restructuring and modernizing its own capacities. He particularly emphasized the importance of broader inclusion of scientific cadres in production and management processes which would have a stabilizing effect on the entire Yugoslav economy.

According to Matic, what has been achieved in Slovenia and in Yugoslavia is far from satisfactory, particularly with regard to finding a way out of the economic crisis, which is lasting for an impermissibly long time. Its causes should not be sought only and exclusively in the obvious lack of respect for economic laws and in disorganized economic relations and delays in the development of the system, but also in seriously weakened unity and action capability of the LC and the leading forces of Yugoslav society.

The LCY must assess as unacceptable the practice and relations in society which are eroding the unity of the country, seriously hampering its socialist and self-managing development, and weakening its position and reputation in the world.

Democratic dialogue in the LC and in society on the political system has been used by individuals and groups in some environments for a direct challenge to the foundations on which our community rests, said Matic, and underlined that the advocates of criticism and change in everything that exists are losing sight of the fact that our country's nations and nationalities did not fight in the war so that the degree and extent of their freedom and equality in the Yugoslav community should be determined by others.

The plenary session of the congress ended with the election of the chairmen of the four commissions in which debates will be conducted on the basis of the report of the work between the two congresses of the statutory and supervisory commissions, the report of the president of the Slovene LC Central Committee, and the draft resolution. The congress will meet again in plenary session on Saturday.

Discusses Self-Management

LD201410 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- In some places, pressure for change in the system has grown so much that its advocates, sometimes even in the ranks of the LCY, publicly demand changes in the foundation of our socioeconomic and sociopolitical order, stressed Valerija Skerbec, who submitted the introductory report in the Commission for the Tasks of the League of Communists in Realizing Socialist Socio-Property Relations and Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management. The majority of such orientations, she added, has developed on the conviction that only etatism or bourgeois democracy could free us from difficulties in the economy and ensure development at the highest level.

The basic assumption is certainly that the worker should increasingly affirm himself as a creator of new values and manger of social assets. In order to realize this objective, workers must associate themselves more closely on united Yugoslav economic territory, on the bases of economic interests, and thereby realize their common interests in the self-managing community of Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

Stressing that nowhere should spending be greater than income Valerija Skerbec also referred to the significance of the responsibility for the fact that all self-managing interests should be directed via the delegate system, with the active role played by the Socialist Alliance and trade unions, where they can actually be realized in association with the interests of others. This is also the way to put an end to unproductive repetitions that adopted decisions are alienated, and to nip various monopolies in the bud.

Over 60 delegates asked to take the floor in the commission for LC tasks aimed at the implementation of socialist group-ownership relations and the development of the political system of socialist self-management. Their discussion focused above all on issues concerning ways of strengthening the original institutions of socialist self-managing relations that are built into our system, in order to realize the class character of social relations.

According to delegate Petar Jekovac from the Kranj Tekstilindus, the basic prerequisite for our future development lies in the reaffirmation of the worker as the creator of new values and the manager of social resources.

We should, he went on, put an end to the socialization of economically unjustified production and orient social resources and accumulation toward more productive work, in keeping with the self-managing principles. This is one of the conditions of preventing the organs of sociopolitical communities from protecting poorly done work and imposing failed investments on associated labor.

A crisis in the Yugoslav economy is a warning that there is something wrong with the mechanism of motivation in our socioeconomic system, said Dusan Sinigoj, taking part in the debate. (?Differing) and unprincipled attitudes toward the elimination of foreign exchange differences, the financial consolidation of the economy and credit-monetary policy negate the constitutional principle of equal conditions of economic activity, while the territorialization of these measures disturbs the principle of Yugoslavia's unified economic territory.

Too much is being said on the need to relieve the economy, having in mind mainly the joint and general consumption, while in reality the economy's heaviest burden are the firms operating at a loss, which are overhauled at the expense of the income of others, while their production programs spend and do not create foreign currency. He considers that the congress must demand, in the most determined manner, the rehabilitation of the law on values in our economic policy and a greater degree of independence and responsibility on the part of all the basic economic subjects.

The introduction of modern technology in the economy and social activities is the imperative of our further development; according to Sinigoj the congress ought to correct dilemmas that have recently been manifested in connection with the definition of excess income. If one could consider that excess income and above-average income were acquired by means of successful economic activity, and if one were to try and transfer them elsewhere, this would be a definite and fateful end of the last economic motive for successful economic activity and a loss of the fundamental criterion for the assessment of economic success, Sinigoj believes.

Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya

LD191220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- The participants in the 10th Slovene LC Congress plenum today adopted a statement in which the U.S. aggression against Libya is condemned. The statement, which was read by Vlado Janzic, spokesman of the International Cooperation Commission, was greeted by long applause.

"The delegates of the 10th Slovene LC Congress condemn the U.S. aggression against the sovereign Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. This act represents the crudest violation of international rights and the principles of the UN founding charter. For this reason we are persistent in our request that the United States should stop this aggression. Every form of aggression is an act of state terrorism, and it cannot be justified as a struggle against terrorism. This is why we condemn the practice of those countries which take it as their right -- giving as a pretext their views on democracy and international relations -- to interfere in the internal affairs of other sovereign countries. The right to establish relations in a sovereign country can only belong to the citizens and people of that country, no one else. We have never given up this principled stand because we were among the first to experience many forms of pressure, interference, and international terrorism. We have always resolutely defended all peoples and countries which found themselves in similar or even worse situations.

We resolutely condemn every use of force in international relations, and resolutely support joint efforts under the aegis of the United Nations and on the basis of their unanimously adopted principles which are aimed at the elimination of all forms and causes of international terrorism.

PRISTINA LC APPROVES ASSESSMENT OF RECENT EVENT

LD192341 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1044 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- The municipal committee of the LC of Pristina today approved the assessments of its presidium on the current political situation in the municipality and the tasks of the communists. These assessments and tasks were approved in the wake of recent mass meetings of citizens of Serb and Montenegrin nationalities in Kosovo Polje, their travels to Belgrade, and their talks with prominent leaders of the federation and of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

The discussion today was dominated by the demand that in all these matters the justified dissatisfaction of the majority with the situation in the municipality must always be separated from the attempts of the individuals to manipulate the masses using Serb and Montenegrin nationalism. This is why it was noted that the best barrier to the action by Albanian irredentists and by other nationalists too was to restore confidence in the work of the administration organs, to resolve the accumulated problems in the commune, and also by political action in implementing the policy of genuine equality of everyone living in Kosovo.

It was reiterated at the session today that successful action on these three fronts can arrest the process of Serb and Montenegrin emigration. Concrete results, as against forum stories, are required more than ever before because the emigration process has intensified again recently in Pristina. Even without this that municipality was the infamous record holder of this process. During the past 4 years 13.9 percent of the Serb and Montenegrin population had emigrated from here, and this is the highest percentage in all the 22 municipalities in the province.

KOSOVO LC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES EMIGRATION PROBLEM

LD201145 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1152 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- The problem of the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo must not be tackled only by the LC and other subjective forces, but also by collectives, administrative organs, and self-managing organs; in other words all the factors of our socialist system. If even one person emigrates under duress this should be a warning to all the subjective forces of our society, stressed Kolj Siroka, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, in his introductory report at today's expanded session of the Provincial Committee Presidium.

In the work of the session, which focused on the assessment of the implementation of stands and conclusions of the Kosovo LC in connection with the halting of emigration, the following also participated: Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Presidency; Zika Radojlovic, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium; Marko Lolic and Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretaries in the LCY Central Committee Presidium; along with presidents of LC municipal committees and presidents of LC action conferences of major work collectives in Kosovo.

Our aim, Kolj Siroka said, is that the Serbs and Montenegrins not emigrate at all for any reason. If we manage to engage all our organized forces and subjects in united actions we can be certain to achieve some results. He illustrated this by noting that emigration has recently slowed down in many Kosovo municipalities, but he added that it is even more prominent in Pristina and a number of other places.

According to a report prepared for this session, 1,836 Serbian and Montenegrin families emigrated from Kosovo between 1982 and 1985 -- that is about 18,500 members of these nations in all. At the same time, in the past 2 to 3 years we have for the first time, Siroka said, seen the return of Serbs and Montenegrins and the arrival of those who were not born in Kosovo or did not work there before: 2,600 Serbs and Montenegrins returned. According to Siroka, this is the result of more organized work and a readiness on the part of people from Kosovo to prove that it is realistically possible to create conditions for such a tendency which ought to be encouraged.

We must rely on specific experiences and the support of the working people of both Serbians and the whole country and must work to ensure that the struggle for the deepening of brotherhood, unity, mutual understanding, and fellowship of the nations and nationalities living in Kosovo and further afield should become the most secure way to halt the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins.

This problem must be the preoccupation, task, and responsibility of all LC members, organizations, and leaderships, as well as of every worker, citizen, and young person. We have not yet achieved satisfactory results and must take concrete actions to create such an atmosphere, warned Kolj Siroka.

Siroka added that the penal policy as regards those who espouse hostile activity based on positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism should be made more severe, especially against those who are committing indecent and loathesome acts, such as rape, desecration of monuments, and attacks on members of other nationalities. At the same time, there should be public condemnation of such attacks through political activity everywhere, particularly in those environments where these attacks are committed, he said.

Siroka also dwelt on results achieved in the struggle against irredentism and in unmasking its slogans and aims and the effort to stabilize the political situation. The hostile activity in these areas has been decreasing considerably, but its exponents strive to maintain an atmosphere of insecurity by provoking excesses directed against the personal integrity and property of the Serbs and Montenegrins. Siroka said that Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism have recently been assuming more serious proportions and that this is aimed at fomenting lack of trust in the progressive forces of Kosovo, Serbia, and the country as a whole, at calling into question the possibility of living together, and at demanding to go back to the time before the Brioni plenum. For this reason, Siroka pointed out, the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism can be waged and won only in conjunction with the struggle against Serbian, Montenegrin, and all other forms of nationalism and chauvinism which exist through the country.

The president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee then spoke in favor of a more intensive continuation of ideopolitical and work differentiation, giving several examples and stressing the forms of activity carried out so far aimed at halting emigration, particularly in conjunction with associated labor in Serbia and the country as a whole, in order to create conditions for employment in areas mainly populated by the Serbs and Montenegrins.

Intensified emigration from Pristina in a period from September 1985 to the first few months of this one is an alarming fact, Ragip Haljilji, president of the LC Municipal Committee, said in the discussion. He viewed the causes of this negative tendency as being the result of a not yet stabilized political and security situation and as a further instance of pressure.

Refik Agaj, chairman of the Provincial Commission for Halting Emigration, drew particular attention to the seriousness of the process of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and everything it implies. Illustrating his point with the fact that the total number of Serbs and Montenegrins who had emigrated in the last 5 years went down by 7.6 percent, Agaj stressed that one should not accumulate new conclusions but should concentrate on changes in behavior, maximum efficiency, and responsibility for the implementation for the conclusions already adopted. If we continue to work as we have so far the emigration will continue, Refik Agaj warned, illustrating this by noting that 2,500 Serbian and Montenegrin families, including many officials and professionals, have purchased plots of land and houses or apartments outside Kosovo.

The implementation of the stands on the halting of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is by all means a priority task of the LC and all sociopolitical organizations and communities, from municipalities to republics and the entire country, said Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Presidency, taking the floor.

If we bear in mind the great pressure of Albanian irredentism on the Serbs and Montenegrins, it is clear that it is the question of a premeditated, long-term, and lasting preoccupation on the part of Albanian nationalists, Ckrebic went on. Personal security of citizens has been drastically reduced, the violation of their basic constitutional rights is an everyday phenomenon, and mutual trust among even the closest relatives has been disturbed. The fact that irredentists directed their activity above all toward the younger generation shows that they have a long-term strategy.

There must be a reexamination of the effectiveness of state organs, administrative organs, and numerous services which citizens contact daily in order to realize their rights, Ckrebic added. No one should feel like a second-rate citizen in front of the authorities. The Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, and Turks must all feel that they can rely on the Kosovo organs at all levels just as if they are their own institutions in every situation and whenever this is needed. It is discouraging when one believes that there is no way in which the organized state can protect him when laws are not respected.

For this reason I give my support the oft-mentioned need to analyze the work of the courts, prosecutors' offices, organs of Secretariats for Internal Affairs, tax organs, and all others who are responsible for the realization of the constitutional rights of all citizens, Ckrebic said. This is a very topical and urgent matter. There are no unimportant or second-rate cases, especially when intranational relations are concerned.

It is our duty to reaffirm everywhere the struggle of all organized subjective forces and all provincial organs. This battle must be won. All others must help, from other republics and Vojvodina. This has to be an everyday battle and it must succeed.

Azem Vlasi also took part in the discussion. He drew special attention to a need to eliminate the practice of "consolation" by words when leaders communicate with the grassroots. Whenever we see a realistic problem we must take concrete action and get rid of the culprits, because unless we do this people will not believe us.

The Serbian LC Central Committee, the LCY Central Committee, and also the leaderships of all sociopolitical organizations and provincial organs will be informed about the full material of today's expanded session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium.

ALBANIAN IRREDENTISTS IN MACEDONIA CHARGED

AU161741 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Apr 86 p 12

[M. K. Report]

[Text] Skopje, 8 Apr -- According to the official statement issued by the Skopje district Public Prosecution Office, following the completion of an investigation, the district Court of Skopje has brought charges for the criminal act of associating with the purpose of hostile activity on the basis of Article 136, Paragraph 1 and 2 of the Section 114 of the SFRY Penal Code against the following persons: Bajram Limani from Kosovo Polje, Pasa Maksuti from Kicevo, Fatimir Ibrahimi, Biljalj Serif, Afrim Ibrahimi, all three from Tetovo, Safet Useini and Muadin Bajrami from the village of Zajas near Kicevo, Eminije Zekir and Eminije Veli from Kicevo.

In the period between 1978 and October 1985, as the members of a hostile organization "Marxists-Leninists," in Kicevo, Tetovo, and Pristina the accused were acting from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and were involved in activities directed toward threatening the territorial unity of the SFRY, unconstitutionally changing the federative system of our country and breaking the brotherhood and unity and quality of Yugoslav peoples and nationalities.

The aim of this hostile group, the official statement says, was to fight for the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo to get the status of a republic to which parts of the SR of Macedonia, the SR of Serbia, and the SR of Montenegro populated by the Albanians would be attached. The ultimate aim would be to secede from the SFRY to become a part of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

MEASURES ON SERBIAN MONTENEGRIN EMIGRATION ADOPTED

LD211010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Pristona, 20 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly has adopted a program of special measures and activities aimed at a more accurate and effective work of legislative organs in this province, particularly when tackling those cases that concern the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins.

The program puts these organs under an obligation to set up an operative plan of ways and means for a more efficient work of the courts in tackling all the cases in which the parties are of different nationalities, in particular the ones which are of importance for the emigration of the Serbian and Montenegrin nations. Legislative organs are also under an obligation to produce a list of pending and backlogged cases and take measures in order that these decisions be carried out in the shortest possible time. The deadline for the completion of these plans is 5 May of this year.

Judicial organs are under an obligation to examine the reasons, circumstances and subjective weaknesses of the exponents of legislative functions and other employees in these organs, whose inaccurate, inefficient and illegal work on tackling the cases involving the parties of different nationalities contributed to a lack of trust and the disturbance of intranational relations. There, responsibility is more precisely defined in the following stand:

To take the initiative for establishing the responsibility in relationship with previous exponents of legislative functions who are responsibile for the inaccurate and inefficent work in the abovementioned cases. To take the initiative for establishing the personal responsibility of the exponents of functions in legislative organs whose idleness, irresponsibility and lack of expertise or moral-political unsuitablity contributed to the atmosphere of lack of trust in these organs and whose behavior had an effect on the d sturbance of intranational relations and citizens' unequal status before the courts. To take measures for relieving these of their duties and to prevent them of carrying out any responsible function. The end of the program reads: In connection with petitions and complaints lodged by the citizens of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities against specific pending cases it is the duty of the abovementioned organs to take all measures in order to tackle these cases in a more accurate and effective way.